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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II, NO. 215. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Adra with	Tons.
Sept.				
12th "	Malwa ...	11000	... ...	...
23th "	Simla ...	6000	... ...	...
26th "	Morea ...	11000	... ...	...
3rd Oct.	Persia ...	8000	... ...	...
10th "	Maloja ...	12500	... ...	...
17th "	Caledonia ...	9000	... ...	...
24th "	Salsette ...	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	India ...	8000	... ...	...
7th Nov.	Salsette ...	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ...	8000	... ...	...
21st "	Salsette ...	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Egypt ...	8000	... ...	...
5th Dec.	China ...	8000	Pedina	12500
12th "	Persia ...	8000	... ...	...
19th "	Salsette ...	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	—	—

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fusen Maru	T. Terada	3785	2nd Sept.	11th Sept.
Dolombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	17th Sept.	24th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	4th Oct.	16th Oct.
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	18th "	30th "

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers, thus ensuring the best of material, from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

88 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8256	3rd Feb.	... ...
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	... ...	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	... ...
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6047	26th "	... ...
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	... ...	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	... ...
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	...	21st "	... ...
City of Benares A&C	6284	... ...	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	5260	5th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	... ...

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	894	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
391 Agents.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agents.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baldia"

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
LHASA, 2184 Fri. 11th Sept. *2 p.m. Direct.
LINGA, 2185 Mon. 14th Sept. 11 a.m. †P. B. D. and C. M.

*or on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

(Weekly.)

T. S. "Lhasa," 2184 tons on Friday 11th Sept. (passengers only) connecting at Karachi, with s.s. "Dumra" for Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Extra sailings at frequent intervals.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

10th September 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R. D., R. N. R.	16th Oct. 1914
S.S. Massilia	5091	J Thomson	21st " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchel	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez ...	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ...	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ...	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ...	605	957
Bombay to New York ...	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez ...	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 42.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital ... £2,000,000
Paid up Capital ... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia, Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

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B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS.
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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203. *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439.

WAR WATCHES

NOTE—A special discount of **20** per cent will be allowed to all proceeding on active service.

In the days of Joshua there was no need for watches for he controlled the Time-Giving Planets, but to-day, in time of War, Officers and men have to depend on watches for accurate time.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

We have been suppliers of watches for use in time of War, for the past half century nearly, and it is back to **The Afghan War** that we can trace our name as being the original suppliers of **The Campaign Pocket Watch.** A strong, durable and accurate marker of time, whose name other dealers have since thought fit to borrow, thus sincerely flattering us.

Price of our original Campaign Watch is Nickel Rs. **25**; Silver Crystal face Rs. **35**; Hunting or Half-hunting Rs. **45.** Gold Rs. 200, Half hunting Rs. **225**; Hunting Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers of all grades when on active service is **The Military Model Wrist Watch.** Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the **Fancy Wristlet Watches** which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but **The Military Model** is **THE WATCH** for **WAR** use being **DURABLE** and **ACCURATE** under extreme climatic conditions.

Nickel Rs. **32**, Silver Rs. **37-8**, Gold Rs. **160.**

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.

May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive: sits close on the wrist and is the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the point of quality.

Nickel Rs. **32**, Silver Rs. **37-8**, Gold Rs. 160.

THE IMPERMEABLE WATCH.

Gives you protection from rain, dust, perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

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THE WALTHAM WRIST WATCH.

The enviable record attained by the Waltham Watch Company is an absolute guarantee against any defect of material or construction.

Silveroid Rs. **40**, Silver Rs. **47-8**, Rolled-Gold Rs. **60.**

For any of the abovementioned watches fitted with luminous figures and hands. Rs. **10** extra.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 18,900,000

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Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
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Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.
Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ... 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
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Advertiser are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

ATTENTION—Different successful money-making schemes supplied from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 each. Apply at once to Box No. 857, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3777

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THE CARLTON HOTEL.—Exclusively for Europeans, the premier Residential Hotel of Bombay. Reputedly the finest cuisine. Every modern convenience and comfort; suites or single rooms from Rs. 5 per day. Special terms on application to the MANAGER. 416

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 833

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO Ltd, Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS ORGANS HARMONIUMS, etc., Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNITURE etc., purchased wholesale or retail for reasonable prices. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3736

WANTED—At once a DOCTOR in RAJPUTANA. Apply with testimonials, least pay and full particulars to Box 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3781

WANTED—An European F. A. or B.A., also a trained Kindergarten Teacher for Baldwin Girls' High School, Bangalore. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 2503

WANTED—A good COOK for Catering Mess, from 14th September 1914. Wages Rs. 100.—Apply P. M. C., Duke of Wellington Regt. Lahore Cant. 2506

WANTED POST by an ENGLISH LADY (widow) as COMPANION, SECRETARY or HOUSEKEEPER at Hotel or Boarding establishment or charge of Invalid or children. Well educated and good references. Apply Box No. 542, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2480

WANTED.—At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at the end of October, an Indian, M.A., as First Assistant Master, Resident. Must be under 32 years of age, good at games, of good family and have experience of work at a boarding school. Pay Rs. 250—10—300, with benefit of Provident Fund and free quarters.—Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Rajkumar College, Raipur. 2503

WANTED.—A SMART POLICE OFFICER for the POST of POLICE SUPERINTENDENT, RAJPIPLA STATE; one who has served in the British service will be preferred. No objection to a pensioner if he is energetic and able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to
SARDAR PHIROZE DASTUR,
Dewan. 3749

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—WANTED at once for the East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Department—
(1) Qualified MECHANIC to work in the Saw-Mill, must have served apprenticeship as a Sawyer and have had at least three years' subsequent experience in a large Saw-Mill. Salary Rs. 150—Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
(2) ASSISTANT MECHANIC ELECTRICIAN between 25 and 30 years of age. He must have been trained in the Shops of a British or Colonial Railway and have had considerable subsequent experience in electric lighting and cooling of trains (preferable Stone and Company's system). Absolute competency, successful management of staff, and thorough knowledge of maintenance and upkeep relating to electric equipment of trains are essential. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per mensem on approved service.
Applications (with copies of testimonials) to be submitted to the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Lilooah, by 15th instant in respect of (1) by 30th instant in respect of (2) above.
J. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent.
Calcutta, the 3rd September, 1914. 2507

WANTED.

ANGLO-INDIAN with long business experience seeks SITUATION in any capacity. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3767

AUSTRALIAN HORSE required. 13-14 hands, sound, fast can give doctor's certificate with price. N. M. PATEL, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. 3767

ACTIVE PARTNERS to invest Rs.20,000 in a business paying minimum monthly profit Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3756

UNFURNISHED MODERN FLAT WANTED, either small for one family or large to suit two. Locality, Hornby Road, Europeans. For particulars apply to Box No. 856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3776

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for about 4 months, pay Rs.25 per mensem, free quarters, and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating qualifications, age, and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, to THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, B. S. Railway, Bhavnagar Para. 2510

APPLICATIONS are invited for an appointment as OUTDOOR FOREMAN in the Port Commissioners' Workshops, Kidderpoor, on a salary of Rs. 350, plus a house allowance of Rs. 70 per mensem.
Applicants, who must be under 35 years of age, must be well up in structural work and have wide experience in erecting and laying down all kinds of machinery.
Applications stating age with copies of recent testimonials should be sent to THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Commissioners, Calcutta, on or before the 19th September, 1914. 2508

BURMA RAILWAYS—LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.—WANTED an experienced PAINTER CHARGEMAN. Must have experience in Railway carriage painting and understand mixing and making up of paints. None need apply who cannot produce good references as regards ability and character. Apply with copies of certificates to,
LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Burma Railways, Insein, Burma.
Insein, dated 1st September, 1914. 2506

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SWIFT 2-CYLINDER four-seated in good runing order and condition for Rs. 1,000 or reasonable offer. Apply Mr. LEWIS C/o Inspector Spiers, Hughes Road, Chowpatty. 3755

FOR SALE.—REMINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER No. 10, "A" (foolscap size), absolutely new with accessories. Rs 300, no offers. Apply "B. C." c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2496

TENTS.—40lbs. officers and 80lbs. Officers Tents can be supplied at once in any number by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

AMMUNITION BOOTS.—Boots for British and Native Troops and Boots and Shoes for Followers can be supplied immediately in any quantity by SUTOR and Co., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3658

BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H.P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, and torpedo body, 4-seated with hood, 4-cylinders, Zenith Carburrettor, thermo-syphon water-cooled. Artillery wheels with Dunlop tyres 860 x 90 m.m. Car open to inspection after 6 p.m. daily SIAMAK, SOUTER STREET, BYCULLA. 2506

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FATMABAI widow of KARIM SAHEB KELSIKAR and MAHOMED EBRAHIM SUBHEDAR have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance purchase gift, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Nagpada Lane outside the Fort in the city of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 12 feet in breadth and 75 feet in length assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 3210 and Street Nos. 110-116 and bounded as follows that is on or towards the East by the Tandal Street,on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Abdul Rehman bin Hoosein Saheb Mongay and on or towards the south by the old Nagpada lane.
Dated the 8th day of September, 1914.
ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3775 Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution the public against dealing in regard to my lost or misplaced SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 38932 of the BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION standing in my own name. Finder of the same will be duly rewarded on application to me.
C/o RUTTONJI KORJEE & Co.,
Opp. Juma Musjid, out of Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th September, 1914. 3778

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAILJI ESUFALI TAJBHAI of Bombay Bora has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Surti Moholla otherwise known as Tank Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 564 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1536 and 3102 New No. 3697 Old Survey Nos. 2589 and 2588 and New Survey No. 4026 and bounded on the East by the house of Dorabji Bomanji on the West by the Tank Street or Surti Moholla aforesaid on the North partly by the bungalow of Gordhandas Bhagwandas and partly by the property of Dorabji Bomanji on the South by the property of Saboo Sidick which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 408, 409 and 410 and Street Nos. 135, 137 and 139 (1) and were formerly in the occupation of Esufali Tajbhai and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1914.
PESTANJEE RUSTIM KOLA & Co.,
3773 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DINBAI widow of the late Mr. MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Freehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-three and twenty-nine upon one hundred square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/7363 and bounded on the East by Chunam Kiln Road on the West by the property of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas on the North by the property of the Vendor and on the South by the property of the Vendor which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1797 (7) Street No. 1, F Ward No. 1798 (1) and Street No. 2 Ward Nos. 1799 (1), 1798 (2) Street Nos. 3 and 4 Ward No. 1798 (4) Street No. 6 and were formerly in the occupation of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1914.
MULLA & MULLA,
3782 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT AND DISTRICT JUDGE AT QUETTA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT AND OF THE SIND AND BALUCHISTAN BANK, LTD., AND THE FRONTIER AGENCY, LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.
THE CREDITORS of the above-named COMPANIES are required on or before the 30th day of September 1914, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to SETH SHIAWAKSHAW PHEROZESHAW, the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, at QUETTA, of the said COMPANIES, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his attorneys, or Pleaders, to come in and prove their said debts and claims at the COURT OF THE POLITICAL AGENT & DISTRICT JUDGE OF QUETTA, at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are admitted or proved.
The 30th day of September 1914, at 11 o'clock at QUETTA is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.
Dated the 31st August 1914.
(Sd.) A. McCONAGHEY,
Lt.-Col.
Political Agent & District Judge,
Quetta-Pishin. 3770

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 11th and 12th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
(Sd.) J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th September, 1914. 3738

NOTICE.

LOST—A dog (female) on Monday last. Description: Fox Terrier, all white, tail cut short. leather collar on, answers to the name "NELLY." The finder will be rewarded; forward it on to the undersigned at 57, Gun Carriage Street, Lower Colaba.
JULIUS BRAGANZA.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

As SATURDAY the 12th instant, is a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1914.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, TAILORS AND GENTLEMEN.
Auction sale of all kinds of Woollen and Cotton Goods of the latest style of designs, Shop Furniture, etc, etc.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ebrahim Haji Abdul Rahim, traded as Ebrahim Kolah and Co., insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th September, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. at the said insolvent's shop, at Jackeria Musjid, the following:—
Various sorts of piece-goods, such as English and French fancy Worsteads of latest style of designs, woollen whip-cords, woollen silk spot cashmeres, woollen venetians, broad cloth, breeches cloth, woollen suitings, woollen serges, silk and woollen tennis flannel, pin head, Scotch-tweeds, shikaree cloth, Vicuna coatings, silk vestings, covert and rain proof coatings, summer coatings, Scotch mauds, cotton tweeds and cotton checks, fancy zephyrs, shirt flannel, cretonnes, silk chiffon, socks, shoe cases, mehta boxes, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

RICH SALE FOR PARSI HOLIDAYS.
Good Opportunity to Lovers of Jewellery.
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.
Such Opportunity now or never.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 10th September, and on subsequent days at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Palwa Bander Road, Watson Annexe, shop No. 1 (lately in occupation of Messrs. A. Bhicaji and Co., Jewellers), by order of Messrs. K. G. Faith and Co. and on account and risk of the concerned, rich fashionable and up-to-date jewellery including.
Necklaces of diamonds, pearls, rubies, etc., etc.
Bracelets of diamonds, rubies and pearls.
Bangles of diamonds and rubies.
Fancy rings and hooprings of emerald, rubies, sani, etc., etc.
Guinea gold and carrat gold plain and enamelled bangles of different designs.
Ear flowers of diamonds.
Broaches of pearls and rubies.
Pearl and ruby lockets.
Pearl pins with names.
Chains of different designs.
Muff chains of very attractive patterns.
Cuff buttons of diamonds and manek.
Besides several other useful jewellery.
The above property is on view.
We respectfully solicit the attention of Europeans as well as Parsi gentlemen.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
D'LAL & Co.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH SEPT. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
THIS DAY THURSDAY the 10th Sept. 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., and next to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood well made household furniture by well known cabinet makers comprising: sliding dining table arm and without arm chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich cabinets, hall cabinets, corners, marble top tables, teapoys, sweet toned cottage piano, in very good order, upholstered drawing room suite, rich engravings double and single bedsteads handsome mirror door almiras, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, upholstered sofas and chairs, chest of drawers, Singer's sewing machine gun, cabinet, Jost Radio fan, automatic table, fan, gent's saddle with bridle, revolving book stands, bentwood chairs, etc., etc.
The property of Thomas Farrell, Esq., and others.
The above property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th September, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUCTION SALE.

VED & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ON MONDAY the 14th day of SEPTEMBER at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) MESSRS. VED AND Co., will sell by public Auction at their rooms at 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, English oak, teak and black wood furniture (quitable for high class) Piano, Socks sewing Machine, Phonograph, and Bicycles, etc.
Furniture such as English oak and black wood almiras, rich velvet tapestry lined drawing room suites, writing and dressing tables, teak and blackwood marble top tables, Singapore cane sofas and low chairs, cane easy chairs, cane tiffin baskets, cupboards, book cases, single and double door almiras tile top teapoys, lady's tables, single and double bedsteads, chest of drawers, phonographs, records, vases.
The property of a private gentleman.
1 English piano by Collard and Collard.
1 socks sewing machine.
1 lot assorted books.
1 fancy carved oak and blackwood almira of splendid design.
1 folding canvas suit of 8 pieces most convenient for deck officers.
The property is on view and is open to private offers.
VED AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, September 10, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

24th, 25th & 26th September 1914.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
PRESENT
"THE MAGISTRATE"
IN AID OF
LADY WILLINGDON'S BRANCH OF THE IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.
Cast—Mrs. Street, Mrs. Worgan, Mis, Sim, Miss Warden, Messrs. Aitkin Binning, Dodds, Hastings, Humes Hunt, Medley, Simpson, and Wilson.
The Refreshment bars will be run by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Contributions of wine, spirits, cigarettes, cigars, sweets and flowers should be notified to D. B. Binning, "Gool Mansions."
BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

On Wednesday
September 23rd, 9-30 p. m.
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and the Vice-Patronage of the General Officer Commanding and of the Officers of the Garrison Regiments.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
(the proceeds of which will be given to H. E. The Governor's War Fund) will be presented by
"THE PICTURESQUES"
assisted by Dr. Faulkner and other leading amateurs.
New Songs!
New Dances!!
ew Business!!!
Full Orchestra!!!!
Book the Date. Popular Prices
Plan now open at ROSE & Co.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure; headache gone in a few minutes.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
A Novel and Interesting Drama
THE MASTER CROOK
3,500 Feet long—In Three Parts.
A CHAPTER FROM THE LIFE OF A GENTLEMAN BURGLAR.
Packed full of Sensational Scenes of Absolute Novelty and Thrilling Quality.
THE RED CROSS MARTYR.
Our New War Drama.
The Story of a Girl's heroic self-sacrifice on the Battlefield.
A New Series.
Some more funny pictures from the pen of that inimitable artist Mr. Frank Leah.
ANIMATED CARTOONS.
3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

WAR : WAR : WAR.

IN AID OF THE
IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND
Under the Distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD & LADY WILLINGDON
TWO SPECIAL BENEFIT NIGHTS.
SAT. 12th & 13th Sep. SUN.
AT
THE CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
An exceptionally grand programme has been arranged for the occasion. For particulars watch Newspapers, Handbills, &c.
TELEPHONE No. 1272.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE.

Under the distinguished patronage of HER EXCELLENCY LADY WILLINGDON.

The Bombay Branch of the Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma will hold a Subcription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

on Friday, 11th September, 1914,

IN AID OF

H. E. LADY WILLINGDON'S

WAR RELIEF FUND.

DANCING COMMENCE AT 9-30 p.m.

ENTRANCE Rs. **3 0 0** one Gent. & Lady

,, ,, **1 8 0** Extra Lady

Tickets may be had from any member or the following :—

G. NEWBY, Bazaar Gate Police Station

G. THOMPSON Fire Brigade Byculla

or the Branch Secretary

W. J. PRYKE.

ASSTT. STATION MASTER,

Victoria Terminus.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
49, Churchgate Street. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34, Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the districts adjoining to the north as well as Bengal and Burma. A feeble depression has formed in the north of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, Central India west, the west of Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula, and north Hyderabad; local in Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, east Central Provinces. Mysore and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Orissa, South Hyderabad and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches; Victoria Point two, Moulmein and Toungoo one and half, Yamethin one, Jalpaiguri six, Mount Abu, Deesa and Rajkot one and half, Bhuj one, Jubbulpore three, Nagpur and Pachmarhi one and half, Chanda one, Hyderabad Deccan, Mangalore and Madras one and half, Cuddalore two, Masulipatam and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Some rain in southern Sind.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

FOR THE 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th September, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Temperature is in excess both during the day and at night in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north; it is in excess during the day at Delhi and at night at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Rainfall has been nearly general; Bhuj has had 1.20in., Dwarka 0.17in., Veraval 0.72in., Rajkot 1.40in., Bhavnagar Para 0.98in., Ahmedabad 0.31in., Deesa 1.28in., Neemuch 0.67in. and Indore 0.17in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and at Bhavnagar Para and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been fairly general; Jubbulpore has had 2.74in., Hoshangabad 0.34in., Khandwa 0.78in., Nagpur 1.29in. and Chanda 1.20in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.34in., Ratnagiri 0.40in., Mormugao 0.48in. and Karwar 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Hyderabad; Aurangabad has had 0.11in., Nizamabad 0.19in. and Hyderabad 1.74in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again appeared in south Rajputana and has increased in Kathiawar, Central India West and on the north Madras coast but has decreased in the Central Provinces and Gujarat and nearly ceased in the Bombay Deccan. It has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast and in Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India West and Hyderabad, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in West Rajputana. Conditions are favourable for the continuance of rainfall in Kathiawar and Gujarat and for its extension into lower Sind.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, local rain in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Central India West and a few showers in lower Sind and on the Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of September 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	93.7	81.0	58	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	93.1	82.3	86	..	?	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8th)	84.7	78.6	81	..	?	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	85.5	63	..	9.32	4.78
Rawalpindi	99.3	77.0	71	..	16.36	4.11
Lahore	97.8	82.2	67	..	14.68	0.70
Sirsa	102.7	80.2	67	..	12.95	..
Ambala	95.7	79.1	75	..	18.79	—2.61
Delhi	98.0	..	77	..	14.97	—5.64
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.6	83.8	69	..	22.29	6.36
Mainpuri	98.6	80.4	77	..	16.10	—5.17
Jhansi	95.1	79.4	72	0.06	21.75	—8.94
Cawnpore	96.2	81.1	83	..	24.32	—7.30
Allahabad	95.0	79.8	76	..	34.35	3.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	87.4	79.0	87	..	6.21	0.28
Ajmer	91.8	77.0	75	..	14.59	—3.05
Jaipore	99.2	79.1	62	..	21.63	1.77
Kotah	97.6	80.4	?	..	21.52	—1.67
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	74.8	84	1.20	9.94	—2.34
Dwarka	84.8	77.0	89	0.17	13.65	0.40
Veraval	88.9	76.6	87	0.72	11.63	—4.18
Rajkot	79.0	71.7	91	1.40	24.74	1.81
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	76.6	93	0.98	28.85	11.62
Surat	83.7	75.5	97	0.07	42.75	7.73
Ahmedabad	78.2	72.6	90	0.31	32.79	7.16
Deesa	84.0	75.7	94	1.28	24.63	3.70
Neemuch	85.7	72.8	92	0.67	24.76	0.94
Indore	86.2	70.9	90	0.17	21.71	—3.57
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	73.2	91	2.74	43.51	—2.40
Saugor	88.2	72.2	91	0.04	29.46	—8.07
Hoshangabad	87.5	74.8	96	0.34	42.23	2.42
Khandwa	85.0	72.9	91	0.78	24.63	1.64
Akola	84.9	72.6	88	0.04	19.24	—4.62
Amraot	82.7	71.7	91	..	32.44	—2.51
Nagpur	83.6	74.8	84	1.29	32.36	—4.58
Chanda	84.7	71.6	93	1.20	31.06	—10.03
Raipur	86.2	74.1	88	..	37.17	—1.61
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	78.8	85	0.34	61.17	—0.39
Ratnagiri	81.5	76.3	84	0.40	100.16	22.90
Mormugao	84.4	74.7	96	0.48	99.07	19.32
Karwar	83.4	76.5	93	0.13	132.50	28.14
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.8	72.1	88	..	19.84	5.56
Ahmednagar	84.1	70.5	82	..	12.23	—1.24
Poona	82.6	71.1	86	..	25.75	8.92
Sholapur	88.6	73.1	74	..	18.55	1.36
Bijapur	90.1	71.3	74	..	9.38	—2.76
Belgaum	78.1	66.8	96	0.08	74.35	39.41
Aurangabad	83.2	71.1	88	0.11	19.28	—0.29
Nizamabad (Indur)	82.2	72.8	86	0.19	43.91	13.95
Hyderabad	81.1	70.2	90	1.74	31.11	11.53
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.9	74.7	97	1.57	122.32	21.63
Calicut	83.2	75.6	95	0.12	88.53	4.48
Cochin	84.0	74.5	84	0.78	67.72	1.12
Colombo	87.2	74.8	88	0.52	17.39	—0.29
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.4	70.0	95	0.90	19.12	—0.59
Bellary	93.0	74.3	69	0.02	5.32	—2.06
Cuddapah	96.8	78.5	64	..	12.80	—2.54
Madras	96.0	78.5	91	1.51	24.18	1.67
Bangalore	85.2	68.5	83	..	10.76	—3.96
Coimbator	91.5	71.6	75	..	2.96	—1.91
Trichinopoly	96.3	73.1	70	..	6.85	—1.48
Nanapatam	92.9	79.6	90	..	7.48	—0.97

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instruments, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 9-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 9th September 1914 was 29.915 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial of aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 8th September 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.726	inches.
Temperature of Air	81.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.8	,,
Dew Point	76.0	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.861	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.2	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.0	,,
Minimum do. do.	79.8	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW.SSE,WSW,WWSW	
Movement of Wind do.	150	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.28	inches
Total fall during month	0.85	,,
Do. do. year	61.25	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th September	0.07	,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water to a Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
		So p. h. m.	ft. in.	Sep	h. m.	ft. in.
W	9	m 1 45	26 8	9	m 7 24	18 9
		e 2 35 a	26 4		e 7 41 a	19 11
THU	10	m 2 16	26 1	10	m 7 51	19 7
		e 1 59 a	25 9		e 8 7 a	17 4
F	11	m 2 55	25 6	11	m 8 20	20 4
		e 2 26 a	25 6		e 8 40a	17 14
AT	12	m 3 41	24 10	12	m 8 58	21 4
		e 3 2 a	24 8		e 9 27 a	18 5
SUN	13	m 4 45	24 4	13	m 10 18	22 2
		e 3 57 a	23 7		e 10 41 a	18 10
M	14	m 6 16	24 4	14	m 1 19 a	23 0
		e 5 27 a	23 4			
TU	15	m 7 33	24 11	15	m 0 21	18 10
		e 7 14 a	23 7		e 2 23a	21 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sep.	Sunrise	Sunset
9 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
10 (Thursday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47m.
11 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 46m.
12 (Saturday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 45m.
13 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 44m.
14 (Monday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 43m.
15 (Tuesday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 42m.

HAGES OF THE MOON :—Full Moon Sept 4th 7h 31-8 p.m. Last Quarter Sept. 12th 11h 18-3 p. m. New Moon 26th 5h 3-8 a. m. First Quarter 26th 5h 33-0 p. m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of Sept 9th, 14.		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to Sept 9th 1913		1912	
	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.	In.	Cs.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	34	62	95	65	28	48	41
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	36	62	97	76	06	52	56
Esplanade [Gok, Tej. Hospital.]	0	30	65	27	75	21	52	22
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] . . .	0	26	72	61	78	78	52	1

ALLEGED ABUSE OF HOSPITALITY.

Consequent upon an extradition warrant sent by the authorities at Thana to the Political Agent of the Sangli State the Thana Police are awaiting the arrival of a man who is at present a convict in the Sangli State Jail, and who is wanted at Thana on a charge of theft. On the 5th July last, it is alleged, this man, disguised as a Punjabi, but who as a matter of fact is a Marwaree, visited one Mangaldas Nagindas, a wealthy Bania landowner and moneylender at Thana, and represented to him that he was a dear friend of his (Nagindas') partner in business Jodraj Setú, whose headquarters are at Shapur. He was treated as a distinguished guest, and allowed to sleep for the night in the *pedi* (treasury room). Next morning he had disappeared, and with him a gold watch of the value of Rs. 250, several precious stones, a good deal of readycash and a collection of valuable old Indian coins.

BOMBAY-ADEN TRADE ROUTE.

The Government of Bombay, yesterday re-published the following Press Note:—

The public are informed that the Government of India have intimated that the Bombay—Aden trade route is safe.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 8th
S.S. Vigo — Scabs — Hull July 27
Sept. 9th
S.S. Blake — Hill — Calcutta, Aug. 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9.
S.S. Nankin — Manley — Calcutta via Colombo

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.

S.S. Hellas — Berg — Bangkok etc.
S.S. Oriental — Valentine — Shanghai etc.

S.S. Hellas. The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, will sail to-day for Bangkok etc, with a General Cargo.

S.S. Oriental:—The P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer, oriental 3085 tons, Captain A. L. Valentine, will sail to day for Shanghai etc. with a General Cargo and passengers. d

S. S. Vigo:—The Wilson Line steamer Vigo, 2,020 tons, Captain H. Scabs, arrived in harbour on Tuesday fr m Hull which port she had left on July 27th with a general cargo and coal.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,397 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on August 30th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Media.—The steamer Media left Portsaid on the 7th instant.

S. S. Persia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the outward mails of the 29th ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Wednesday, September 9th, 1914.

V. DOCK.

SEED STEAMER		CAPT.	AGENTS
2 Sardar	Pokerji		P. Y. S. N. & Co
3 Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. S. N. & Co	
7 Othello	Leiverance		J. F. & Co
8 Jinsen Maru	Terada		N. Y. K.
10&11 Orna	Hewith		M. M. & Co
12&13 Hellas	Berg		E. F. C. & Co
14 Lhasa	Manley		M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakira		Bo. S. N. Co Ld.
Mandvi	Ahmed		Bo. S. N. Co Ld.

H. W. P. D.

Saraosati	Moola	B	O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Rhenish	Sivers	Dock Manager

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Anatolia	Seaborne	W. & A. G. & Co
Aronda	Hirst	M. M. & Co
Abydos	Davis	Bo. & A. S. N. & Co
Africanic	Kock	T. M. & Co
Arankola	Alexander	
Agaron	Learmouth	M. M. & Co.
Arazon Apcar	Walton	The Bombay & Co
Blake	Hill	
Bandra	Mande	M. M. & Co
Bleamoor	Blakey	M. Soostel.
Bahreka	Bomsen	Amb Steamer.
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Begum	Park	T. M. & Co
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co.
Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
City of Exeter	Roe	K. N. & Co
Diwara	Ramage	
Dewa	Evans	
Euryalas	Bignold	M. M. & Co
Ellora	Lyne	M. M. & Co
Ekwa	Kelner	M. M. & Co
Egra	Chiwas	M. M. & Co.
Friesfels	Bocking	Dock Manager
Futtah	Cave	M. M. & Co
Gryfevale	Steel	
Havildar	Oakesholt	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Hesperoo	Sandass	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hajas	Fisher	M.F. M.E. T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Kurpark	Conner	Dock Manager
Kilchattan	Macmillan	M. & A. G. Co.
Karadeola	Mourad	B. & P. S. N. Co
Knight Companion	Sayo	E. M. & Co
Kraton	Hallburg	T. M. & Co
Masera	Morian	M. M. & Co
Meteor	Remmertsen	W. & A. G & Co
Okura	Peck	M. M. & Co
Orwara	McLean	
Ocean	Christiansen	
Richard Mordrook	Hunn	F. F. Campbell
Rena	Berg	W. & A. G. & Co
Risaldar	Bullen	T. M. & Co
Stephnotes	Robinson	A. Y. & Co
Scottish Monarch	Dalziel	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	The Bombay & Co
Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
Thangwa	Irwin	M. M. & Co
Torilla	Swanson	M. M. & Co
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co
Uriana	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Vigo	Scabs	J. F. & Co,
Vaquira	Bova	J. F. & Co
Varela	Hodyson	M. M. & Co
Warkara	Thompson	Dock Manager

EXPORTS.

FOR NAGASAKI.

JINSEN MARU (s) 580 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

JINSEN MARU (s) 68 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nersey and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

JINSEN MARU (s) 240 cwts. khismis, D. Kanji; 1 bale cotton and woollen carpets, and 3 cwts. ghee, W. Assoomal.

IMPORTS.

S. S. SUBADAR from Calcutta and coast, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., 170 bales cotton, 10 cases cigars, 76 coils manilla rope, 10 bales jute twine, 200 bags cocoanuts, 137 bundles mats, 14 bales paper, 1348 kegs, 185 drums, 7 boxes and 2 crates paint and colour, 285 pieces eng. sleepers, 67 pieces squares.

POONA BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 8.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon this evening presided at the fiftieth annual prize-giving of Bishop's High School.

There was a large gathering of parents and relatives of boys present. Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Sir Richard Lamb, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, Mr. Maconochie, Commissioner C.D., and many others being among the guests invited. The proceedings opened with the Head Master's report.

Distribution of prizes by Her Excellency followed after which His Excellency Lord Willingdon congratulated the school on the excellent results it had shown, a fact which, he was sure, the parents and relatives of boys would greatly appreciate. This school His Excellency said, showed very fine *esprit de corps*. He asked them to remember that the British Empire was now passing through one of the greatest crises of its existence. They should remember that Britain was engaged in an effort to break down intense militarism of the German Empire and that both our European and Indian troops were leaving the country to do what they could for the Empire.

Sir Arthur Barret concluded the proceedings with a vote of thanks to His Excellency. Vocal and instrumental music enlivened the function.

BRITISH ADMIRALS.

THE DAY OF YOUNG MEN.

The Naval Correspondent of the "Times" writes:—

With the thoughts of everybody in the Empire directed to the doings of our Fleets at sea, an account of the individual Officers Commanding the Squadrons engaged in war cannot fail to be of deep interest. Foremost, of course, is Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, whose appointment was announced yesterday. To a large number of people he has hitherto probably been an unknown personality. During the occurrences of the immediate future, however, many other men whose names are unfamiliar to the public will certainly come to the front. Some of these Officers are referred to in the following sketches.

A glance at the Fleet Commanders as a whole shows that, comparatively speaking, this is the day of young Admirals. There are hardly any Officers flying their flags in the Fleet who can be called veterans in point of age, though the term may be used in regard to their service for the majority have had over 40 years in the Navy. In the First Fleet, the oldest Officer, Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, is 57, and the youngest, Rear-Admiral Sir David Beatty, 43. The average age is about 52 years. This affords a contrast to the custom in many Navies which employs only Admirals of between 60 and 70 years of age.

SIR JOHN JELLICOE.

Sir John Jellicoe, who as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets is in supreme command in the North Sea, was 54 in December, and has been in the Navy since 1872. He is a gunnery specialist, winning the £80 prize for gunnery when at College as a Lieutenant in 1883. Twice he has seen war service, first in the Egyptian War of 1882, and, secondly in China, in 1900, when he was wounded in Sir Edward Seymour's expedition to relieve the Pekin Legations, of which expedition he was Chief Staff Officer. His thoroughness as an administrator has been shown as Naval Assistant to the Controller, Director of Naval Ordnance, Third Sea Lord and Second Sea Lord, which latter post he has just left. Afloat, he has been Rear-Admiral in the Atlantic Fleet, Vice-Admiral Commanding that Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Commanding the Second Division of the Home Fleet. When in command of the "Red" Fleet during the 1913 manœuvres he showed his skill in raiding the Humber and other East Coast places.

REAR-ADMIRAL MADDEN.

Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden, Chief of the Staff to Sir John Jellicoe, is a brother-in-law of that Officer, both Admirals having married daughters of Sir Charles Cayzer. Entering the Navy in 1875, Rear-Admiral Madden also served in the Egyptian War and specialised in gunnery. He has been Naval Assistant to the Third and First Sea Lords, Chief of the Staff in the Home Fleet, and Private Secretary to the First Lord. Promoted to flag rank in April, 1911, while serving a term of two years as Fourth Sea Lord, he has since flown his flag in the First Battle Squadron and Third and Second Cruiser Squadrons, leaving the latter on the 29th July to become Third Sea Lord, an appointment now, of course, in abeyance.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR LEWIS BAYLEY.

Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayley commands the First Battle Squadron, flying his flag in the new battleship *Marlborough*. He is 56 years of age, and has been in the Navy since 1870. A torpedo, specialist, he obtained the £80 prize for this branch at Greenwich College in 1884. On two occasions he has seen war service, in Ashanti in 1873-4, and during the Egyptian War of 1882; he was also employed against Congo pirates in 1875. As Commodore of the Home Fleet destroyers he did much to promote the efficiency of the flotillas, and was afterwards placed in command of the War College from 1908 to 1911. Since then he has commanded the First Battle Cruiser Squadron for two years, and the Third Battle Squadron for a year, his present command dating from the 22nd June last.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR G. WARRENDER.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender has the distinction of commanding our most powerful Battle Squadron, the Second, for its eight ships are all armed with 13.5 in. guns. He joined the Navy in 1873, and was 54 years of age on the 31st July.

VICE-ADMIRAL E. E. BRADFORD.

Vice-Admiral E. E. Bradford in the Third Battle Squadron has charge of our principal pre-*Dreadnought* battleships, in one of which, the *King Edward VII*, his flag flies. He is a gunnery specialist, like Sir George Warrender, than whom he is one year older. Entering the service in 1872, he was in the Egyptian War of 1882. In 1890 an essay from his pen on the maritime defence of the United Kingdom and its trade in a war with a naval Power was placed second in the competition for the United Service Institution's Gold Medal. For some time he was Sir Arthur Wilson's Flag Captain in the Channel Fleet, and as a Rear-Admiral he was in the Second Division of the Home Fleet in 1909-10 and in command of the Training Squadron in 1911-13.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR DOUGLAS GAMBLE.

Vice-Admiral Sir Douglas Gamble, with his flag in the *Dreadnought*, is in command of the Fourth Battle Squadron. He was 57 years of age in November last, and has been in the Navy since 1870. While no war service has hitherto fallen to his lot, he has given evidence both in commands afloat and in the Intelligence Department at the Admiralty, of his energy and capacity. He was selected in 1909 as Naval Adviser to Turkey and his excellent work at Constantinople considerably raised the efficiency of the Ottoman Fleet, which he twice took to sea for cruises. From 1910 to 1912 he commanded the Sixth Cruiser Squadron, and he hoisted his flag in his present appointment on the 1st July.

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TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking at the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Sept. 7th.

Silver Spot	24½ plus ⅛
Interest 7 days	3½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 7th.

Paid into the Bank of England ..	£ 239,000
Wheat afloat :—	2,220,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 8th.

	Bales.
Cotton Sales	2,700
Imports	13,000
American Middling	.. 6 pence—20
Egyptian F.G.F.	..8·15 unchgd.

From to-day price *Jan.-Feb. Cotton* reduced to 5.70—20.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 8th.

Good Bengal M G.	3.30
F. G. „ „	3.40
Fine „ „	3.55
Good M. G. Oomra	4.20
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.50
Good Broach	5.10
F. G. „	5.25
Fine „	5.40

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Sept. 8th, 1914

Spot Silver purchases for minting	24 15/16
White Java Sugar September October	23/9
Cottonseed Spot	6¼
Karachi Barley September October Sellers.	30

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 8th September.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks*
2 bundles	4,000	Linga	National.

EXCHANGE.

The market is *quiet* and unchanged with very little doing.

Quotations :—

	d.
BANKS SELLING—	
T. T. ready	..1 3 13/16
D D. mail	..1 3⅞
T. T. forward Dec.	..1 3 29/32
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4⅛
Credits 4 m-s ready	..1 4 ⅜
60 d/s Japan ..	..149 (with war risk)

BULLION.

On the 7th instant. Spot silver in London was quoted 24¼. In the local market there is a small business doing in ready bars, the rate for which is steadier at 75-4.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	25	7	0
Australian bar gold	25	7	0
Sovereigns (dragons)	15	0	0
Bar silver ready (oum duty)	75	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 6th September 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	*36	43,848
B. B. & C. I. Railway	38	44,866

*Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND SHARES.

There was no doing in either of these two Markets. To-day being the day fixed for the August and September settlements there was some stir in the Exchange Hall and the settlements, though heavy ones passed off quietly without any failure.

COTTON.

Spot Mid .American in Liverpool is 20 points lower at 6 pence, and January-February (for settlements only) is also 20 points lower at 5.70. Spot Egyptian F. G. F. is unchanged at 8.15.

The local market for forward delivery continues irregular, and there is only a small business doing in the bazaar in "suttas." This morning good Broach was quoted Rs. 211 and fully good Bengal Rs. 142. For other descriptions rates are nominal as there is no enquiry. Good Broach closes at Rs. 209 and F. G Bengal at Rs. 140. The market is quiet awaiting the result of the General Meeting of the B. C. T. A. to be held to-morrow.

Ready cotton is dull with only a limited demand by local mills and Japan shippers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

There is still nothing doing in the Seeds markets which are practically closed.

Small lots of ready White Karachi Bungla Wheat are changing hands at Rs 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-12-0 R. T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	101 Bales.
Wheat	1,779 Owts.
Linseed	1,560 „
Rape, Rai etc.	Nil. „
Ginellyseed	Nil. „
Poppyseed	214 „
Groundnuts	18 „
Castorseed	Nil. „
Rice	1,961 „
Myrabollams	Nil. „
Cotton seed	*11,162* „
Mowraseed	194 „
Gram	101 „
Jowar	196 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	Nil. „

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 10TH OF SEPTEMBER 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

929-12—Sabnis and G. Merwanji Jehangirji *Vakil v. Suleman Hoosein Soudagar* and anr. Dapntary F and D, Amin and D, Part heard, 2-12-13.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed *Fakrudin* v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, *Patell and Ez.*. Manecklal and Co, Part heard, 9-2-14.

842-12—Mulla and Mulla, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar *Brusab* v Ahmed *Fakrudin* and ors, Un P and P, Patell and Ez.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

176-05—Raghavaya N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and *ors, Amin* and D.

493-05—Ragh N and Co, Sulleman Abdulla and ors v Abdulla Khakibai and ors, Amin and D.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

261-11—Raghavaya N and Co, Bai Mithabai widow v Mulji Sunderji and ors, Mulla and M, Unwalla P and P.

1346-12—Judah and S, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodardas Rangildas and ors, Matu J and M, F P Pavri.

506-12—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Dinkar Khanderao and ors, Jeh S M and H, Edg G W and Co.

104-14—Payne and Co, Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam v The Fraser Ice Factory Ld and ors, M B Chothia.

Long Causes.

189-13—Manecklal and Co, Ranchordas Harjiwan and anr v Aboo Bucker Abdul Rehman, Little and Co, as Part heard, 15-9-13.

1030-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhanjishaw Jamshedji R and D.

261-12—Sabnis & G. Amarsing Gumansing &

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

815-13—Payne & Co Valibai widow v. Lakhmidas Bhanji & ors Mulla & Mulla Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

57-14—Madhowji K & C Jeynarayen Baldevdas Daga v. Gill & Co a firm and anr Crawford B and Co.

Chamber Matters for disposal (in Court.)

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882 & Re the Specie Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation) Payne & Co Sorabji Nasserwanji Pochakhanawalla Applicant C A Patwardhan & ors Consolidated Dhunjishaw & B 25-8-14 Part Heard 5-9-14.

940-13—Amin and Desai, Chandulal Laldas and ors v Nathlal Balerishna and ors, Un. P and P, Mulji and Tha, Bhimji and Co.

711-13 Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Karimji Ebramji & Sons a firm Motichand and D.

713-13—Payne and Co Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed and Son a firm v. Adamji Jafferji & Co a firm Motichand and D.

1202-13—Rustomji & Co Balmakund Gobindram v. Dayaram Mangamal and anr. Jamsetji R & D.

3-14—Crawford B & Co The Motsui Bushan Kaisha Ld. v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham Payne & Co.

21-14—Smethan B & Co Philip Haggin v. Hadrian Courts Crowford B & Co.

22-14—Dubash & Co Bhura Ratna & Co a firm v. Baboo Sakharam Jadhav Unwalla P & P.

28-14—In person Hirachand Manrup & ors. v. Javanmull Manrup and ors. Smetham B & Co.

29-14—Sabnis and G Amirbibi Widow v. Azizabibi Widow and ors. Sabnis and G Little and Co.

1028-13—G H Dalal Rupchand Rangildas's firm Haji Hoosein Khan Mahomed Khan Soudagar and firm Sabnis and G.

89-14—M B Chotia Pestonji Dhanjibhoy Denugara v. MMaganlal Hargovandas and anr Bhaishanker K & G.

103-14—Khambatta & Co (For pauper) Shaik Mahomed Valad Shaik Gulam Mo.. din Patri v. Aishabai Widow and ani Ardeshir H D & Co.

749-13—Payne and Co Ahmed Sulleman Dinath v. Fakira Babar and ors Metha D & I.

1352-12—Nadirshaw and D Premabai Widow v Sultan Amir Smetham B & Co.

183-14—Vachha & Co Leopold Sebastian De Silva v. Mary Victoria De Silva.

23-13—Malvi H M & R Memraj Maumal v Govindram Ramnath Motichand & D

276—14—Bhimji & Co Nathibai Widow v. Velbai Widow and anr Tyabjee D. & Co.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G the Poona Bank Ltd & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi. H M & R.

1126-12—Malvi H M & R Gopiram Shankardas & ors v. Gangasagar Lachmandas & ors Payne and Co.

967-12 Mulji & Th The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Bai Nani Widow & ors Tyabji D & Co.

569-13—Captain and V Mangaldas Chaturbhuj v. Chimabhai Persj & ors Mulla & Co

552-14—Patell and Ez Laxmibai Widow v Kapurchand Monji and anr Little & Co.

169-13—Judah and S Appa Gangaram Kadus kar v. *Sakubai Widow* and ors Khar. derao L & M Little and Co.

167-13—Mulla and Mulla Aishabai v. Aishaba. Widow & ors Sm & Co. Matu J M Little & Co.

983-13—Bhai K & G Saroopchand Purshotamdas v. Talakchand Harnath Motichand *M. B. Chothia & D.*

1179-13—Dikshit and P Chaturbhuj Vasanji v *Magji Phakimdas Motichand & D.*

Sect 18(746-14—Dikshit and P. Chaturbhuj Vasanji v Wagji Lakhmidas, Motichand *and D.*

197-14—Captain and V, Karson Purshotam v Jadavji Devkaran and ors, Dhanji sha and B, Rustomji and Co, Vachha and Co, Mulla and M.

39-14—D J Mantri, Kanayalal Vallabhdas Pardeshi v Gowrishankar Ramchandar Pardeshi, Tyabji D and Co.

933-11—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs. Manecklchand Kapurchand a firm v Chunilal Nehalchand and ors, Motichand and D.

829-13—Jam E and D, Narayen Genuji Barve and ors v Balaji Genuji Barve, Sabnis and G.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WAR RISK INSURANCE ON CONTRACT MATERIALS.

The weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Chairman, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner :—Contractors who have to supply goods for the Municipality in accordance with their contracts from England are naturally enquiring about the extra cost of war risk insurance and cost of freight. Although no provision was made for these contingencies in the contracts, I do not think it would be possible to make the contractors fulfil their contracts and pay these charges since they are undoubtedly due to *force majeure* which could not have been reasonably foreseen. In any case if the Municipality does not agree to pay these charges there would be great delay in obtaining articles and it is not likely that any Court would penalise the contractors on account of loss caused by delay due to these causes. I propose therefore in the case of pipes, fittings, etc., which are required for urgent municipal works to inform the contractors that the Municipality will be willing to pay the war risk insurance. As regards freight we should agree to a fair arrangement taking into consideration the freight actually paid and the rate prevailing at the time at which the contracts were framed. As the Standing Committee are aware war risk insurance is not now very heavy the insurance being about 2 guineas per cent. and it may be expected that freight will fall very soon when more normal conditions are resumed. As regards articles which are not urgently required for the Municipality, I propose to say that they need not be sent until ordinary conditions return except at the contractors' own risk and cost."

In answer to questions put by the members, the Commissioner said that the extra cost would come to about Rs. 80,000.

It was resolved to inform the Commissioner that the Committee approved of his proposal to pay the war risk according to the ruling rate in the market and that with regard to extra freight, he should come before the sub-committee (appointed at the meeting) with each case, and the committee would decide each case on its merits there and then.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT OF WORK DONE.

PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Prices Sub-Committee met regularly. No new list was published during the last week of August, and it was announced that the rates previously published should be regarded as maximum rates, as there was a general tendency towards a fall in prices. On the 3rd September a revised list was published showing slight reductions in the price of rice, jowari, jav and wheat, and an increase of four annas per bag of seven maunds of flour. In other respects the prices were the same as those notified a fortnight ago. The Sub-Committee are glad to acknowledge the willing assistance rendered to them by all the wholesale and retail merchants and their associations, without whose co-operation it would not be easy to come to an agreement concerning the scale of prices. Heretofore there has been a complete agreement in the matter.

The Committee's notifications are published every week in the "Government Gazette," and Government have been good enough to furnish the Committee free of charge, with copies of the notification and its translations in the principal vernaculars. These are placarded at all markets, police stations, municipal offices, and other prominent places in the city. The public are requested to refer to these notifications and to report to the Committee any attempts to levy prices in excess of notified rates. A few such complaints were received by the Committee and passed on to the Commissioner of Police, and the parties concerned have been warned by that officer.

FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORT.

The difficulties experienced in the middle of the past month concerning the booking *of grain by rail from the Punjab* and the shipment of rice from Burma were brought *to the notice* of Government by the Chairman. Prompt enquiries were made, *and the* reports received point out that the booking of goods to Colaba *on the North Western* Railway was only temporarily stopped so as *to facilitate the transport of military stores,* and that with those exceptions no restric*tions in booking had been imposed on* that railway. As regards shipments from Burma, *the Government of Burma* have informed the Bombay Government that the export of *rice from that province* except to German and Austrian ports, has not been prohibited.

The possibility of manning and utilising captured German and Austrian *vessels for* the transport of food-stuff was suggested to Government. *In connection with this pro*posal the Committee learn that the British *India Steam Navigation Company is able to* arrange for the supply of sufficient tonnage *for all requirements.* As a matter of fact the position at present appears to be that the *Company wants* cargoes for the steamers already declared. Moreover, the price of *rice in Rangoon* is going down and no change in the rate of freight for rice from Rangoon to Bombay has been made.

MEDICINES.

The attention of Government has been drawn to the inconvenience likely to be caused by the shortage of quinine, and it has been suggested that if possible Government should increase the output of quinine at Government factories and arrange to import quinine from Ceylon and other colonies. Government have enquired what the probable requirements of the Bombay Presidency would be for the next six months, and the matter is under investigation.

Among the most necessary of the medicinal and chemical articles, the supply of which from Germany may be expected to be totally cut off, is pure spirit, which is required for several preparations. On behalf of the Committee the Chairman has approached Government in the matter with a suggestion that facilities may be given for the importation of spirit from places in India such as Baroda, where it is manufactured and for granting concessions to encourage increased manufacture of spirit.

WARD COMMITTEES.

Although the Food Prices Committee can fix rates of prices which are notified by Government, it is not possible for that Committee to prevent these rates being exceeded in a shop or group of shops. The following Ward Committees have therefore been appointed to ascertain and investigate complaints against shops; and where cases of unfair rates are proved to report them to the Central Committee for action :—

A. Ward.—Mr. A. M. Tod, (Chairman), Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Jivandas Pitamber, Khan Saheb M. Fariduddin, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Mr. Jehangir N. Shroff, Mr. Harischandra Visram Rajwadkar.

B. Ward.—Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, (Chairman), Rao Bhadur Kesheojee Nathoo Sailor, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar, Mr. Mahomed Miya Khandwani, Mr. Currimbhoy Lalljee Sajun, Mr. Hirji Khetsey, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi, Mr. Haji Mahomed Allarakhia Shivji, Rao Saheb Dewjee Odhowjee Chothanee, Mr. Nathoo Meghjee Dalal, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kanji Karamsey Shah.

C. Ward.—The Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, (Chairman), Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mr. Valabhdas Chatarbhooj Shivjee, Mr. Arjun Khimji, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, Mr. Shivnarain Nemani, Mr. Prahladrai Ramjidas, Mr. Sulleman Ahmed, Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay.

D. Ward.—Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (Chaiman), Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. R. B. Mantri, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee, Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. B. C. Gazdar, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Burjor E. Ward.—Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawalla (Chairman), Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Mr. T. S. Dawson, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jejeebhoy, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Mr. N. H. Patuck, Mr. Balkrishna Sakharam Vakde, Mr. Sheikh Kasam Lal Mahomed Hadiwala.

F. Ward.—Dr. S. S. Batliwala (Chairman), Mr. Ahmed Currimbhoy, Mr. Perojshaw K. Bamji, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. K. R. Korgawkar, Mr. Sadanund Ramchristna.

G. Ward.—Dr. B. B. Dadarkar (Chairman), Mr. J. E. Saklatwalla Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, Mr. Fazulbhoy Gulam Husen Vazir, Mr. Cassinath Dewjee Dhuru, Mr. H. L. Kowly, Mr. H. A. Talcherkar, Mr. S. K. Bole, Mr. K. R. Koregaokar.

In a memorandum issued for the guidance of the Ward Committees it has been pointed out that in performing this duty care must be taken that no opportunity is allowed for harassing or bullying shop-keepers. The following are extracts from that memorandum :—

(1) The Food Prices Committee only professes to fix rates for, primarily, the principal food stuff. There are many other articles, such as indispensable household stores or medicines, in which an undue rise in prices will bear heavily on the consumer. It will be the duty of the Ward Committees to ascertain such cases and to report them, (where private persuasion towards a fall in prices proves of no avail) to the Central Committee for such action as may be possible.

(2) It may be possible that special measures, such as the opening of shops for mill hands or other special classes, may be advisable. It will be the duty of the Ward Committees to bring the necessity of such measures to notice.

(3) There are many wild rumours flying about in the City, and many classes of people show an amount of timidity which, by developing into panic, may cause injury and loss to the persons liable to the panic, and to the community. It will be the duty of the Ward Committees to contradict and refute such rumours, and to prevent their circulation. They should be prepared also to give to ignorant persons an accurate information as to the course of events, and to explain to them the true factors of the situation.

(4) Finally, the Committees should lose no opportunity of pointing out that there is no reason why the normal life of the City should not be pursued without fear of external attack, or of internal economic disturbance, if all the inhabitants of the City will go about their avocations with full confidence that no cause for alarm exists.

MEETING OF THE WARD COMMITTEES.

A general meeting of all the members of the Ward Committees was held in the Municipal Office on Monday last, presided over by Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Cadell explained to the members the objects with which the committees had been appointed, and thanked those present for undertaking to serve on the committees. He observed that fortunately there was absolutely no panic or unrest in the city, and that as regards the *prices of food-stuff he hoped* that the worst of the trouble was over. *However, it was desirable that the citizens* should make a concerted attempt to watch the course of prices and to see that there was no abnormal rise, also to discount wild *rumours and to counteract* so far as possible any circumstances or attempts *likely to cause any mischief.* He advised the members of each Ward Committee *to divide* their work by sections or communities as may be found expedient, and, *that if it be* considered necessary to appoint additional members to cope *with the work names of* additional members may be suggested. He *suggested that the committees should make* a report to the Central Committee of their *operations every fortnight, if not every* week. The public are requested to com*municate any complaint or suggestion to* the members for their respective districts *or to the General Secretary at the* Municipal Office.

EMPLOYEES OF FIRMS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In endorsing the article of M. L. O. published in your issue of the 7th instant, I beg to state that some mercantile firms are taking undue advantage of the situation and treating their staff very harshly in sending them away without even a fortnight's notice. I have been serving for over three years in a firm which, though incorporated in England, is managed by Frenchmen, and owing to the general mobilisation of Frenchmen all but one assistant of this firm have gone for the war and consequently they have deemed it necessary to close their Bombay Branch.

Though the order for general mobilisation of Frenchmen was received in India on 4th August these gentlemen sailed only last week, and when the mobilisation order was received by them they fully knew that they would have to close their Bombay Branch and thus they had ample time to serve their Bombay staff with the usual month's notice. In spite of this, they are sending away their staff without even a fortnight's notice. I hope this sort of treatment by mercantile firms to their staff (without the least consideration for their long and honest service) will draw the attention of our generous Governor who will kindly take some sort of measures to prevent the hardships of the mercantile clerks.—Yours, etc.,

MERCANTILE CLERK.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

U P. OFFICIAL CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

On return from leave of Mr. G. S. Hart, Inspector-General of Forests, early in October, Mr. M. Hill, who has officiated, reverts to his substantive appointment of Chief Conservator, Central Provinces, relieving Mr. Clutterbuck, who reverts to the United Provinces.

Both the seats in the Board of Revenue in these provinces will become vacant this autumn by almost simultaneous retirement of Mr. G. A. Tweedy and Sir Duncan Baillie. It is understood Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I., Commissioner of Fyzabad, and Mr. J. S. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., will be appointed to the Board in their places.

CAWNPORE AND THE WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Co., have offered 10,000 bags of sugar for the use of troops through Mr. Shakespear, of Cawnpore, and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills have subscribed Rs. 15,000 to the Fund.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ILLEGAL SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

(before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

ADITIA *alias* SHINGAJI KOLI *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

In this case a notice was issued by the High Court to the District Magistrate of Thana to show cause why the sentence passed against the accused should not be set aside. The accused was released on bail by order of the High Court. He had been sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and 18 stripes by Mr. H. L. Fox, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bassein, for house-breaking in order to commit theft. The sentence of whipping was carried out in the Thana jail on the 7th February, 1914. On the 25th June the accused was released on personal recognisance of Rs. 50 by order of the High Court.

The Government Pleader, who appeared in virtue of the notice, when asked by the Court stated that he had nothing to say.

The Court, in setting aside the sentence of imprisonment, held that this was a somewhat curious case. The Magistrate having treated the two offences as separate awarded separate punishment for them. Looking to the fact that the accused had been twice before convicted, the sentence was quite appropriate. But their Lordships had not to look to the appropriateness or otherwise of the sentence but to the legality. The provisions of the Whipping Act did not provide both whipping and imprisonment under any of the two offences charged. In the Full Bench Case of Queen Empress *v.* Malu Arjun (I. L. R. 23 Bom. 706) the question of the legality of sentence in a case of this kind was considered. The decision there was based on illustration to section 35, Criminal Procedure Code, and it was held there that separate sentences were not legal. Looked at in whichever way, the double sentence in the case of house-breaking *and theft was illegal.* The whipping had been inflicted, therefore the imprisonment being illegal must be set aside. In *the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure* Code; their Lordships were glad to find the *proposal to eliminate the exception* and the illustration to section 35 of the Criminal *Procedure Code, because how the illustra*tion found its way where it did passed under*standing. It seemed to* be in direct conflict with the words of the section, *and this* difficulty was so keenly felt by the Full Bench, that they made no attempt *whatever* to reconcile the illustration with the section, an attempt *which would have been* beyond the power of human reasoning.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

TEJKARAN SUKHRAJ *v.* THE KING EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who found the appellant guilty of criminal breach of trust and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

The accused was a partner in a firm trading in cotton at Bodvad, in the Khandesh District and had a four anna share in the business. On the 13th March, 1914, he came to Bombay to sell 83 bales of cotton belonging to his firm. After his arrival in Bombay he received a letter from his partner to recover Rs. 5,000 from Messrs. Breul and Co., and bring gold bars with the money so recovered. The accused recovered Rs. 4,500 from Messrs. Breul and Co., and deposited Rs. 1,000 with one Jethumal in his own name, and Rs. 3,500 with another firm in the name of his brother-in-law. On his return to Bodwad he told his partner that he had lent the money to a relative of his, and that it would be returned. The partner having failed in his attempts to recover the money presented a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused in his defence stated that there had been ill-feeling between him and his partner, and therefore he had given notice to dissolve the partnership. An account was made and according to the version of the accused a sum of Rs. 4,765 was due, which the complainant has failed to pay.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty of misappropriating Rs. 3,500 and sentenced him as stated above.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, held that the accused was guilty of retaining money which had been entrusted to him for a specific purpose, and confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone by the accused prior to his release on bail. Their lordships allowed the fine to stand.

Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. W. B. Pradhan, appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. Godinho represented the complainant.

SUIT BY A GERMAN FIRM.

STRUCK OFF THE FILE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

The suit filed in the Madras Court of Small Cruses by a German merchant, carrying on business at Hamburg in Germany against Messrs. C. H. Parsons and Co., general merchants, Madras, before the declaration of war, was struck off the file by the Chief Judge of Small Cause Court. His Honour refused to adjourn the case *sine die* or until after the war was over.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine is confirmed as Agency Surgeon, first class, and appointed Chief Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay High Court, Criminal Sessions, 10-30 a.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs Hindus, (First Day) 11-30 a.m.

FRIDAY, September 11.

Parsi New Year Eve, Bank Holiday.
English Mail Steamer Moldavia due.
Subscription Dance of Ex-soldiers' Society in aid of Lady Willingdon's War Relief Fund, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, Second Day), 12 noon.

SATURDAY, September 12.

Parsi New Year Day, Bank Holiday.
Quadrangular Cricket Match: Presidency vs. Hindus, (Third Day), 12 noon.
Poona Races.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45 and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Sept. 10.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

761. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending 12th September:—
"A" Company. Thursday at 6-30 p.m. as strong as possible.
"B" Company, Daily at 7-30 a.m. Plain clothes.
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company, Thursday at 6-30 p.m.
"E" Company, Friday. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6-30 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform Drill Order with helmets.
"G" Company, Thursday at 7-30 a.m. Fall in at the Gymkhana.
Dress for all the above parades unless otherwise notified:—Uniform with helmets. Those men who have not drawn uniform to parade in plain clothes. Those men who have drawn all their uniform except helmets to parade in khaki Topees of any pattern.

Recruits.

"A" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"C" Company daily at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.
"F" Company daily at 6-30 p.m.

762. Clothing.—It is notified for information that the Stores at Head-Qrs. will be open for issues of clothing on Thursdays and Saturdays only from 6-30 to 8 p.m.

763. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Friday 11th Inst. "C" Coy. Recruits only.
Saturday 12th Inst. "F" Coy. Recruits only.
Sunday 13th Inst. "D" Coy. Recruits only.

764. Transfer.—No. 7768 Vol. V. Mayberry is transferred from "C" to "B" Company from this date.

765. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 8098 Vol. C. J. Sissor, No. 8099 Vol. R. P. Bould.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DEATH OF MRS. GOKULDAS TEJPAL.

The death took place on Tuesday at Ville Parle of Bai Shamavahu, widow of the late Sheth Gokuldas Tejpal, well-known for his huge charitable endowments and mother of Sheth Goverdhandas G. Tejpal. The deceased was 92 years old.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

It is notified for information that the head office of the St. John Ambulance Association, Indian Branch, has been permanently moved from Jutogh to Simla. All communications for the Honorary General Secretary should be addressed to the Indian Headquarters, St. John Ambulance Association, Simla.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Wednesday, one death from plague and one attack of cholera were registered in Bombay city. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes on Tuesday was 59, as compared with 75 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 95 of 1912. The number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday was 1,850, out of which 6 were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed one of these plague rats, C Ward three and E Ward two.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF CHAIRS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Nayampalli charged Robert Anderson, a Eurasian lad aged about fourteen years, and Donald Dighton, a Christian, the first with criminal breach of trust in respect of six chairs and the second with disposing of stolen property.

The evidence showed that the chairs were given some time ago to the first accused by one Ada Soares, a resident of Gangapur, to send to Gangapur. She then left for Gangapur and on reaching there, found that the chairs had not been booked. She then came back and traced the first accused to the Salvation Army quarters at Byculla. The police were informed and they ascertained that the first accused had sold the chairs with the assistance of the second accused.

His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to receive four stripes and the second to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10.

TAX-CAB FATALITY.

YOUNG STUDENT KNOCKED DOWN AND KILLED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Guider charged Manchershah Edalji Bhapoo, a taxi-cab driver, with causing the death of one Gulab Nagesh Pai, a College student, by doing a rash and negligent act.

Mr. Kirke-Smith, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader.

The prosecution case was that on the morning of 30th August last, the accused was driving the Nawab of Radhanpur to the Taj Mahal Hotel. When near the junction of Mayo and Esplanade roads, the accused tried to take a short curve, and as a result went on the wrong side. The curve was so rapid that the deceased, who was going to Elphinstone College, was knocked down and run over. He was picked up unconscious and removed to hospital, where he died the same day. It was further alleged by the prosecution that besides being on the wrong side of the road, the accused had failed to blow his horn.

The defence was that the car was on the proper side of the road and was going at a moderate speed. The deceased had his umbrella open and was holding it in such a way as to obstruct the view. On seeing the car suddenly, the deceased tried to dodge it and was run over.

On the evidence His Worship held that the accused did take a short curve and thus went on the wrong side. He, therefore, convicted him. He further held that there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased, and he therefore, sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and suspended his license for six months.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, concluded the prima-facie inquiry in a case in which Inspector Sykes charged Rahimtulla Ameerkhan, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to one Ramchandra Govind by stabbing him with a pen-knife at Falkland Road on the night of 30th August last.

The prosecution case was that on the night in question Ramchandra met the accused and one Babu near the Durbar Cinematograph. The latter charged him with carrying tales to Sub-Inspector Gabaji, of the Bombay police. An altercation ensued but they were separated by a police sepoy, and Ramchandra walked along Falkland Road followed by the accused and Babu. When Ramchandra reached the corner of a side lane, the accused slapped him and his cap fell. As he was trying to pick up his cap, the accused took out a pen-knife and stabbed him in the throat. Ramchandra was removed to hospital and the accused was arrested.

His Worship framed a charge against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing sessions.

REPORTED THEFT.

Tarachand Bhrutaji, a shroff has reported to the police the theft of two bags containing Rs. 2,800 from his house in Champa lane on Tuesday night.

PATRIOTISM AND GERMAN BUSINESS HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Dear Sir,—Most people think that the various Austrian and German business houses should not be allowed to trade in India, under license from the Government. This seems to me to be a matter for the Government to decide. The general public, however, hold the key in their own hands and at the same time can show their patriotism and help the Empire. Unless the factories at home can get a corresponding increase in orders from British Dependencies, Colonies etc., to compensate for the loss entailed through the total stoppage of Continental business then a great number of the works at home must close down thereby entailing loss of employment which we cannot possibly afford there at this time. I have just arrived from Home and business men, manufacturers and merchants, are relying on Indian and other Colonial trade to keep their works going otherwise they will be compelled to close down.

If the general public will only insist on having British-made goods then the dealers must stock and order these goods and orders must then go home which will prevent unemployment. Whilst we have no jealous feelings against neutral or friendly nations, this is the time when the dependencies must support the mother country to their utmost in its time of stress. If the general public will ask for British goods and see that they get them they will be thus rendering yeoman service to the Empire.—Yours etc.,

ALFRED W. BROOKE.

Bombay, Sept. 9.

POONA RACES.

GOOD AVERAGE SPORT.

ANOTHER BAD ACCIDENT.

TWO JOCKEYS HURT.

(By our Racing Representative.)

There was nothing wildly exciting about the proceedings yesterday afternoon, the attendance appeared to be below the average, and the great majority who floundered about hopelessly in their futile endeavours at spotting the winners were even denied the customary showers of rain, as a consolatory excuse for their interpretations of form going awry in a few of the events.

The Flemington Plate, the first race on the card, was only interesting inasmuch as it showed that it would require something in the shape of a garden roller tied to Spring Daisy's tail to stop her winning against the quartette of the equine fair sex she was asked to try conclusions with. The good ladies were nearly all presented with something, for taking part, only poor old Polly Eccles and Pelt being left out in the cold for the time being. Better luck next time.

The Mekran Plate was a very pretty bit of handicapping and Clarenceux, Longboat, Ambassador, Aden and Good Success all came in for a fair amount of support. It was a good race down the straight, at the distance it appeared as if Ruiz on Longboat had the measure of the rest, but just when everyone expected to see the last squeeze result in Longboat's head shooting out, Duhallow unexpectedly fulfilled the little mission, and the judge gave the verdict in his favour by a short head. There was considerable surprise in the stand at the decision and some grousing on the part of Longboat's supporters, but in a very near thing it is always safe to let on the judge.

The Sholapur Plate was reckoned to be a good thing for Alwar, and so it would have been had the journey been a little shorter. The extra two furlongs found him out, and it was left to Excelsior, very nicely piloted by Purtoosingh, to land the stakes. Sadil Malik was highly fancied by many good judges on his excellent performance last Saturday, but he had to put up with a creditable second. Mars put up a wretched display and ran far behind his accredited track form.

The Ganeshkind Plate was the big race of the day and provided a good deal of speculation as to whether Polish was capable of conceding the 22lbs. to Ros Comain. Mr. R. R. S's little horse had given an excellent account of himself at Bangalore, and as it was known this form was capable of being improved upon it was considered by many that he would be able to get the better of Mr. Goculdas's brilliant mare at the big margin in weights. He did so yesterday most convincingly, but as Dalmatia, also gave her a ten-pound drubbing at a difference of nine pounds in the weights, the time is not yet ripe to indulge in any jubilant cackling with regard to the wondrous prospective possibilities at Calcutta in the Metropolitan for Ros Comain. He is undoubtedly a good little horse in his own particular place, but it is unlikely he will ever train on to within a stone of Polish who is probably the best sprinter India has ever seen.

Had Galiard been out of the race, from the public's point of view, the Kirkee Plate would have been the most interesting event of the day. It was pretty generally felt that one of these two would win, but the question was—which? If Galiard at the weights was better than Baloz, the race was all over, and as more tickets kept pouring in on the light-weight at the earlier stage of the betting—presumably stable money—a good many staunch adherents of Baloz were compelled to accept this train of thought and twist on to Galiard to their utter undoing, for Baloz won a great race under the capable directorate of Ruiz, who was fortunate in being able to take advantage of a clear run down the straight on the rails to win cleverly by a head. How an opening of this kind so auspiciously presented itself passeth all human understanding. Master Bill for some reason or other was served up very hot, but failed to even get a "drum." Master Bill looks very comical in the blinkers he has appeared in on his last outing or two. What possible advantage is supposed to be derivable from mounting this hideous appendage on the head of a horse is hard to conceive. A stupid tradition exists that once upon a time, this device of blinkers, coupled with the ears being plugged up with cotton-wool served to impress upon a faint-hearted horse possessed of a terrific turn of speed that he was the only competitor left in the race—the rest having dropped dead en route because he could neither hear nor see through them—his heart refused to go into his hoofs as usual and he won in a canter. It is a very pretty story, but a horse is far too intelligent and sensitive to be amenable to or likely to be effected by—except adversely—such a primitive form of deception as blinkers.

The Visitors' Plate provided a complete surprise, except to those in the know, as it was not considered that Khataros was sufficient class to win in the company she was meeting, in spite of the irreducible allotment of 6 stone. Miss Drake, on the strength of a slashing track gallop was highly favoured, and Double Chin had a fair following as well. After a splendid race from the distance, Purtoosing just managed to squeeze Khataros home by a neck from Miss Drake. A nasty accident occurred at the three-furlong post which resulted in Pratt and Harrison being unshipped from Hamara and Scotch Plaid respectively. Young Harrison fortunately escaped with a slight shaking, but Pratt, who was kicked on the face by Yvette as she passed him, was badly hurt.

The last race, the Desert Plate, was a runaway victory for Nizam-ul-Mulk, who made all his own running and won in a canter. A remarkable feature of this race was the fact that Terror, who negotiated the mile in the Lanowli Plate a few days ago, when the going was much heavier, in 1 min. 51 3/5 secs. with 8 stone 2 lbs. on his back, was nowhere in 1 min 53 3/5 secs.—two seconds worse. Two seconds practically represents thirty yards. The timing of the Lanowli Plate must have been amiss or Terror has sadly deteriorated since the event was run on the 2nd of the current month for he was not even placed.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.
3-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under.

Distance—1 mile.

Lt.-Col. G. Moore's SPRING DAISY, 11-12, Brown 1
Capt. H. Meynell's MILLER'S DAUGHTER, 8-11, Hill 2
Capt. H. Meynell's INTRIGUE, 8-2, Hoyt.. 3
Mr. J. Crawford's POLLY ECCLES, 8-4, Bullock 4

Also Ran:—Pelt, 9-6, Ferguson.

The Race.—Intrigue showed up first, followed by Miller's Daughter and Spring Daisy. At the five furlongs Spring Daisy was running second and Pelt third. Nearing the bend Spring Daisy went to the front and won comfortably by 2½ lengths—½—2.

Time.—1 min. 49 secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 17-8. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 4560. Place Rs. 3,616.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.
4-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14-2 and under.

Distance—1 mile.

Capt. Cairnes and Mr. Sanford's DUHALLOW 9-8, Hill 1
Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 10-3, Ruiz 2
Mr. Marshall Reid's AMBASSADOR, 9-2, Southall 3
Capt. H. Meynell's GOOD SUCCESS, 8-13, Hoyt 4

Also Ran:—Clarenceux 10-10 Brown; The Tetrach 9-2, Mr. Crawford; Aden 8-13, Ferguson; Nasirabad 8-2, Kamad; Orcherson 7-0, Harrison.

The Race.—Orcherson jumped out first followed by The Tetrach, Good Success and Clarenceux. At the six furlongs Good Success ran up second with Longboat next. At the half-mile Good Success took charge with Aden running third. Down the straight Longboat came to the front and was challenged by Duhallow. A good race ensued and from the stand it appeared as if Longboat just managed to pull it off. Duhallow apparently just got up and he was awarded the verdict by a short head—3/4—1¼.

Time.—1 min. 36 3/5 secs

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 85. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 19, Rs. 24-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 5,870. Place Rs. 6,900.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE.—4-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300 third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 3rd Division.

Distance—1¼ miles.

Messrs. Dakeel and Sharabali's EXCELSIOR, 7-12, Purtoosingh 1
Capt S. S. Hayne's SADIL MALIK, 8-12, Hoyt 2
Mr. Yussuf Sherrif's JEMADAR, 6-0, Kamad 3
Mr. K. B. Sorabji's ALWAR, 8-12, Ruiz ... 4

Also Ran.—Mars 9-1, Brown; Mulberry 9-0, Hill, White Silk, 8-12, Pratt; Fateh Khan 8-4, Zammil; Khedavi Miseer 7-13, Mujeed; Mohsel Japheth Powerful 7-1, Etul; Luxulyan 6-3, Harrison.

The Race.—Luxulyan, Powerful, White Silk, and Khedavi Miseer were in front at the start. At the Mile White Silk was leading. At the three furlongs Khedavi Miseer led from Excelsior, the former was done with at the bend and Excelsior, Sadil Malik and Jemadar turned into the straight almost abreast. Excelsior won by ¾ length—2—¼. Time—5min. 25 4-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 56-8. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 26-8, Rs. 25-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 7,596. Place Rs. 8,050.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE.
5-0 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ROS COMAIN, 8-7, Brown... 1
R. K. Sardar Singh of Mr. A. S. Comer's DALMATIA, 9-6, Hill 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's TWA BRIGS, 7-6, Sampson 3
Mr. M. Goculdas's POLISH, 10-1, Ruiz 4

Also Ran: Cap and Gown 8-7, Bowley; Hoppner 8-2, Southall; Orepesa ed 7-7, Ferguson, Ute 7-4, Melsom; Chobham 7-3, Purtoosingh.

The Race.—Orepesa and Twa Brigs showed up first. Then Hoppner went to the front followed by Orepesa, Twa Brigs, Ros Comain and Polish. Down the straight Ros Comain came through and won comfortably by 1½ lengths—¾—1. Time—1min. 14 4-5secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 20, 20, Rs. 25-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 8,220. Place Rs. 9,010.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.
5-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000, third; Rs 500; A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st Division.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradas's BALOZ 9-9, Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s PENDIL, 9-1, Brown 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB, 8-11, Purtoosingh 3
Nawab Nazaf Ali Khan's MASTER BILL, 7-13, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Malster 8-11, Zammil; Polish 8-6, Southall; Kharaman 8-5, Bowley; Maasal 7-13, Etul; Galliard 7-0, Hoyt.

The Race.—The leaders at the start were Galliard, Polish, Kharaman, Young Majub and Pendil. At the half-mile Polish led from Master Bill, Pendil and Galiard. Down the straight Baloz got a convenient opening on the rails and coming along with a well-timed rattle won by a head—head—½. Time—1min. 22 3-5secs.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 57. Places Rs. 23-8, Rs 32, Rs. 18.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 9,930. Place Rs. 8,970.

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—6 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Distance—1¼ miles.

Mr. W. Priestley's KATHAROS, 6-0, Purtoosingh 1
Capts. French and Molony's MISS DRAKE, 8-13, Ferguson 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's DOUBLE CHIN, 8-8, Ruiz 3
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED, 8-1, Brown 4

Also Ran.—Hamara 9-6, Pratt (fell); Vancouver 8-11, McGlone; Mil 8-3, Sampson; Yvette 8-1, Southall; First Venture 7-2, Hoyt; Scotch Plaid 7-0, Harrison (fell); North 6-5, Kamad.

The Race.—Little Speed, Double Chin and Mil were in front and at the half-mile Mil went up second. After passing the three furlongs an accident occurred which brought down Harrison and Pratt. A good race took place between Little Speed Miss Drake and Khataros—the last named winning by a neck—head—¾. Time—2mins. 9 4-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 13.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 7,400. Place Rs. 6,680.

THE DESERT PLATE.—6-30 p.m.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Distance—1 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-4, Hoyt 1
Messrs. Kaki and Ibrahim's SOLAR STAR, 7-11, Zammil 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s REGENT, 8-6, Brown 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 7-5, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran.—Terror 8-9, Ferguson; Gowahajmer 8-7, Southall; Sweden 7-9, Sampson; Tulwar ed. 7-7, Mujeed; Ajmer 6-0, Kamad.

The Race.—It was no race. Nizam-ul-Mulk made all the running and won in a hack canter with plenty to spare—1—1½. Time—1 min. 53 3-5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 136. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 16-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 8,940. Place Rs. 6,900.

CONDUCT IN WAR TIME.

POWERS OF NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS.

A supplement to the "London Gazette," published during mail week, contained an Order in Council sanctioning regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm.

Under the general regulations it is provided that the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken and that ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of the law.

It is proclaimed lawful, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the realm it is necessary to do so, for competent naval or military authorities (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works including roads thereon and to remove any trees, fences, and hedges thereform; (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water and of any sources of water supply; (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence; (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed or any property to be moved from one place to another or destroyed; and (e) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Power is also given to the authorities to order the evacuation by the inhabitants of any neighbourhood when it is necessary for naval or military purposes and to close premises licensed for the sale of intoxicants within or in the neighbourhood of any defended harbour.

Further, the order prohibits persons from trespassing on railways and from loitering under or near bridges, viaducts, and culverts over which railways pass; and gives power of search, arrest, and trial by court-martial in cases where there is reason to suspect that premises are being used in a manner prejudical to the public safety or defence of the realm.

Regulations specially designed to prevent persons communicating with the enemy and obtaining information for disloyal purposes and to secure the safety of the means of communication and of railways, docks and harbours; prohibit the publication or communication of information regarding the movements or dispositions of any of his Majesty's or his Majesty's allies' forces which might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy; and the photographing, sketching, planning, and modelling of military and naval defence works; and the spreading by word of mouth or in writing of any reports likely to create disaffection or alarm among his Majesty's forces or the civil population. The regulations also make provision for the restriction of persons' movements and for the putting out of lights.

Any person contravening any of the provisions of the special regulations is liable to be tried by Court-martial and to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment; the penalty in cases of contravention of the regulations as to lights and movement being not more than three months with hard labour.

The competent naval or military authorities are commissioned officers of the Naval or Military forces not below the rank of commander in the Navy and lieutenant-colonel in the Army appointed by the Admiralty or Army Council to perform the duties of such an authority.

On return from leave Mr. A. M. Brigstocke, I.C.S., will be posted as Accountant-General, Punjab, relieving Mr. W. Alder, I.C.S., who is proceeding on combined leave.

THE ARMY MOBILIZATION.

SMOOTH AND RAPID WORK AT ALDERSHOT.

AN EFFICIENT MACHINE.

Mobilization is officially defined as the process by which an armed force passes from a peace to a war footing says "a military correspondent in "The Times." In normal times each individual unit has assigned to it a certain number of officers non-commissioned officers, and men, together with a suitable proportion of animals, all being detailed annually in the estimates for the Army presented to Parliament. Necessarily, however, any peace establishment includes the annual intake of recruits, and among the *personnel* there must inevitably be found a proportion who are yet immature and unfit for the hardships incidental to a campaign. Again, for financial reasons peace establishments are, consistently with the requirements of training and of finding drafts for our large Army overseas, kept at a comparatively low figure which in war has to be raised to one solely dictated by military consideration. Further, a division, to take an instance, at war strength includes sundry organizations which it is unnecessary to maintain in peace time and which can be easily improvised from trained men at the outbreak of hostilities. Examples of these formations are divisional ammunition columns as well as various minor, but still most important, units.

One way and another, then; it may be assumed that bringing a division to war strength involves in round numbers doubling it *personnel*. It also necessitates an enormous increase in horses, carts, wagons, motor-cars, bicycles, and motor-cycles, the total figures being 18,073 human beings of all ranks, 5,592 horses, 228 carts, 648 wagons, nine motor-cars, 275 bicycles, and nine motor-cycles. As time is the chief factor to be considered the problem can only be successfully attacked by making such arrangements in peace time that on the order to mobilize being given, every man, vehicle, and horse required will automatically be produced and step into the place appointed. The preliminary labour involved can well be imagined but the importance of a smooth and expeditious mobilization is so self-evident that no trouble is ever spared in any State to keep the various schemes constantly checked and revised.

The whole business of mobilization is of so technical a character and the procedure to the layman so complicated and filled with incomprehensible detail that it becomes impossible to describe it save in the most general terms. So much of future success, however, depends upon the due and smooth working of arrangements previously made that it is to the national interest to know whether our soldiers have done their work well or not. Viewed from this aspect a visit to Aldershot at the present moment should be an instructive experience to those who are always ready to teach the Army its business. The standing arrangement is that Aldershot always provides almost all the troops of the 1st and 2nd Divisions—in other words, for the 1st Army of the expeditionary Force. There is no air of excitement, no suggestions of feverish haste; it is merely obvious to any one acquainted with the place that there is more work being done than usual. Men move hither and thither, parties are marched from one place to another, recreation grounds have become horse-lines, and, unceasingly, collections of horses and bodies of reservists from the regimental depots are brought into the camp. But there is no confusion, no hurry; every man knows exactly what he has got to do and does it without fuss or bother.

It might well have been thought that on such an occasion the headquarter offices would have been centres of special activity. This, however, is far from being the case. Their work was to a great extent one of patient preparation and systematic organization, but, the hour for action having now arrived, it is for their subordinates to test the soundness of their plans. That these plans are sound is freely admitted, and consequently the process of mobilization is being carried out at Aldershot with a rapidity and thoroughness which leave nothing to be desired. A special proof that this is the case not only there but at other military centres lies in the fact that the War Office itself has been singularly free from those references on small points which of themselves argue an imperfect standard of preliminary preparation.

As regards what is known as "war outfit" which comprises equipment of all sorts, clothing, regimental supplies etc., it may be truthful affirmed that we have never before been in such a position of readiness. The same may be said about *matiriel* of all descriptions, and more especially of our arrangements in regard to ammunition. That this has not always been the case is a matter of common knowledge. No more fortunate event for the British Army ever occurred than the crisis of 1911. The situation was a serious one and in consequence money was found adequately to complete the whole scheme of mobilization, while matters small but important in themselves came to light and indicated the necessity of perfecting certain of our arrangements. We are now reaping the reward, and whatever, fortune has in store for us the nation may rest assured that the military authorities have provided a machine equipped efficiently for the task assigned to it.

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The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

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INDIA'S LOYALTY SEEKS EXPRESSION.

Every country has its National Song, but India. At a moment when all races, creeds and communities dwelling within her borders are bursting with enthusiastic loyalty to the Empire, she finds herself without vocal and musical expression.

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"Song of the Indian Empire,"

a stirring anthem which gives full vocal and musical expression to the patriotic feelings which at this moment animate us all, irrespective of race or creed. It appeals to the patriotism and voices the feelings of every British subject in India, and is a splendid piece of musical composition.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 10, 1914.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council may pass into history as the most remarkable in the lifetime of the present generation. The Council met under circumstances of unparalleled solemnity which involve consequences of the most vital and far-reaching nature to India. These circumstances have been a means of throwing a flood of light on the inner mind of the people, and on much that seemed at one time to be obscure. They have revealed to the English people the quality of the Indian races,—the fineness and loyalty of their nature, the strength of their national character. They have, or ought to have, rendered unfriendly, or even indifferent, relations between English and Indians impossible in the future. The King's Message which the Viceroy read out to the Council, is inspired by his feeling. "Their one-voiced demand," says His Majesty, "to be foremost in the conflict has touched my heart and has inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, has ever linked my Indian subjects and myself." His Excellency the Viceroy gave a brief outline of the incidents and the reasons which have involved us in this conflict. The fateful story is now so well-known that we do not think there is the slightest excuse for anyone to harbour the least doubt as to the necessity of England's participation in the war. The outstanding feature of the situation in India, as a consequence of the war, is the realisation by even the most ignorant that, in being arrayed side by side with the British, India is but merely fighting her own battle for the cause of human liberty and progress. Every speaker on Tuesday touched upon the keen anxiety of every community to help, in every way open to it, the Government at this crisis. This feeling cannot be likened to what is usually called "war fever" it is distinctly higher, being based on a clear conception of the issues at stake and on a sense of devotion to the Throne that has never been surpassed in the history of Imperial rule, ancient or modern, and which is beyond the price of recompense.

In the striking speech in which he introduced his resolution Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis made the popular attitude in India clear beyond dispute. The despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Force to the theatre of war has revealed, as nothing else could have done at the moment what India means to the British Empire, and equally has enhanced her position as nothing else could have done. It not only signifies the unity of the Empire, but demonstrates India's practical value in the Imperial economy. Sir Gangadhar urged upon the Government of India to take into consideration the universal wish to share in the financial burden imposed upon England by the war, a share which India, he assured the Viceroy, is ready to undertake with cheerfulness and alacrity to the utmost of her capacity. To the majority of Englishmen the strength of the Indian sentiment to-day is in the nature of a revelation, for which England cannot be too proud or thankful. Proud, because it is a proof that her rule, whatever there may yet be to amend and fulfil, is abundantly justified, and thankful for the wise statesmanship which has sown the seed for the harvest that is now being reaped. The offer of India, through her accredited representatives in the Imperial Council to contribute her share of the cost of the greatest military expedition that has ever left these shores to serve the Empire, is the more significant in the light of past history which it would be indecorous to discuss at this moment. But, at least, it is permissible to point out that the strong protests which have been made on previous occasions against financial contributions for which this country has been mulcted are justified by the spontaneous offer to share the burden on this occasion of a crisis which involves the whole Empire. The actual intrinsic value of India's contribution may appear as but slight when the huge cost of this war comes to be measured, but its moral and material effect, and the military value of the expedition at such a juncture, are incalculable. It is impossible that Great Britain can ever forget, or fail to repay with an increased measure of confidence when the time comes, the splendid loyalty to the Throne and the great service to the Empire which India has rendered.

A matter of far-reaching importance to this country also dwelt upon by the Viceroy at Tuesday's meeting was the burning question of migration from one part of the Empire to another. Our views on this subject have been often expressed and are too well known to need repetition, but, as a partial measure of reform, leading ultimately to the goal of free passage within the Empire, we welcome Lord Hardinge's proposal of favoured-nation treatment on the part of the Colonies towards Indian immigrants as in the case of Japanese. The Viceroy is fully confident that the Colonies would be willing to go to some length in giving facilities to a moderate number of Indians. Reading between the lines of Lord Hardinge's speech, it is clear His Excellency does not, however, regard this proposal as the last word on the subject of Indian emigration, but like a wise statesman, he would utilise for high purposes and common advantage the wave of Imperial enthusiasm which has brought every part of the Empire together at this period. His Excellency's proposal may, therefore, be cordially commended to Indian leaders as a practicable measure which, though it does not solve the immigration problem, at least would substantially improve India's position within the Empire. In regard to Japanese immigrants, to whom Lord Hardinge alluded, it may be mentioned that, owing to special treaties with Japan and China, 400 Japanese are admitted yearly on showing that they possess fifty dollars, and Chinese are admitted without any restriction to their number on payment of a head tax of 500 dollars each. A full discussion with the Colonial Governments will, it is to be hoped, lead to the making of any restrictions that may be imposed on Indians as light as possible. In conclusion it is necessary to say that there is a good deal in the Viceroy's utterance on the whole question which it will be necessary to discuss, and certain vital principles will have to be laid down, before India comes to a settlement with the Dominions on the question. For instance, it is quite true, as His Excellency pointed out, that the Dominions do exercise the right of inclusion in regard to British subjects from England as well as from India. In that respect India does not ask for better terms than are given to the Mother Country, but she must have *equal* terms, and any sort of settlement, temporary or permanent, can only be arrived at on the basis of the admission of equal citizenship within the Empire, equal treatment with those coming from other parts of the Empire, and the admission of India's right also to exclude, if exclusion, economically suits her purpose. The present, however, is not a time for the discussion of these details, though it is necessary to enunciate the basic principles of an understanding.

Notes of the Day

The German Retreat.

The news from France to-day is again of a satisfactory character. The Allies have not only held their advantage but are pushing it home, and, if Mr. Donohoe, the reliable war correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" is to be believed, the French and British on the left wing have driven back the German right wing so effectually that the latter is hastily swinging back with the object of getting over the Belgian frontier between Cambrai, which is forty miles south, and Tournai which is twenty miles east of Lille, Tournai being on the Belgian side. The Allies are naturally striving to detach and annihilate the retiring right wing of the enemy. The official reports do not carry us so far, but they show us the beginning of all this. First, there is a Paris communique which shows the enemy being driven back across the Marne, on a level with Paris, after severe treatment by the Allies, who hereabouts captured many prisoners, including a whole infantry battalion. This is confirmed by the British official report which says the British have driven the enemy north over the Marne. Simultaneously the pressure has been kept up all along the line and everywhere the enemy has been severely treated.

An Exhausted Advance.

A later official message from Paris describes the British as pursuing the offensive on the plateau north of Sezanne, which carries things much further, and shows as the development of the movement which has brought about the desperate position of the German right, of which Mr. Donohoe speaks. Although everywhere the German line is being pressed back it is evidently only on their right that the change of affairs has produced anything like a hasty retreat, obviously revealing a realisation on the part of the enemy of his precarious position. Mr. Donohoe says everything indicates a definite retirement and not a temporary retreat; but, be this so or not, it is an end for the time being, at any rate, of one of the most ambitious and rash strategical movements in the history of warfare. We have held throughout that the Germans were advancing to disaster, and would have their work cut out before long to extricate themselves from the danger into which they were rushing, and we do not think it premature to say that the turn of events is justifying the views consistently expressed in these columns. In warfare of course, the unexpected may always happen at any moment, and the Germans may save themselves and re-establish their advance,—if a miracle happens! But all the indications point to the fact that they have exhausted themselves without achieving their object, and must now devote all their skill to a means of escape.

Precarious kind of strategy.

It seems fairly clear, in fact, that the enemy have over-reached themselves in their strategy. They have outrun their supplies, as is shown by the report that two regiments were pursued 19 miles and decimated without replying, owing to their ammunition being exhausted. Here is where the danger, which the Germans incurred by this dash along a line of such tremendous distance from their base to Paris, comes in. It had to be immediately successful if it was to be successful at all, and it could not be successful as long as it had an enemy in being to deal with. A fighting advance of this kind could not be sustained for long, however brilliantly it was conducted, because there could be no possibility of supplies of ammunition and commissariat permanently keeping up with it under such precarious circumstances; and the most appalling risk an army can take is to run away from its own ammunition and commissariat. In this connection it is interesting to note also that, according to reports from Belgium the supply of German reserves is falling short. Sailors are being employed to guard the railway communications and troops are apparently being withdrawn from Belgium.

Germans and the War.

It is not quite clear why the article in the New York German paper the "Staats Zeitung," from which Reuter quotes to-day, should be deemed "significant." It is no doubt significant in the sense that Germans outside Germany have already got tired of the war, a fact of which indications are not wanting. That feeling, however, it would be too much to hope for from the Prussian war party who, though they have had a rude awakening within the past month, are still no doubt obsessed with the notion that the German arms are invincible. Every one, of course, would welcome the cessation of the conflict, but all negotiations for peace, as was stated in a telegram the other day, will have to be carried on jointly with the Allies. It is certain that Russia will not conclude peace, after the conquest of Galicia, except on her own terms. France would not make peace with a perfidious treaty-breaker, unless she received the most exceptional guarantees from her traditional foe; as for us, the only possible guarantee of the good faith of Germany is her absolute incapacity to repeat her present performances on a future occasion.

German Veracity.

It need not surprise any one that the Germans are assiduously spreading false reports of present happenings. The German news agencies in New York appear to be foremost in this work. The Ostasiatischer Lloyd is one of these which is systematically cabling to the Far East lurid accounts of battles which always end in Germany's favour. Incidentally of course, all kinds of baseless imputations are made against British diplomacy and British honour. In one telegram, dated New York, August 9th, we read that the "German Torpedo boats attacked the British fleet off Leith on August 5th. Four English battleships were sunk and several others were damaged. One German cruiser and several torpedo boats were sunk. The German ships have retired towards the coast of Holland." This veracious chronicle is probably the imaginary German version of the sea-fight that never took place.

American Red Cross Society.

In time of war the Red Cross Societies of every country, whether belligerent or neutral, perform a great work in the field in succouring the wounded, and when the operations are of such a magnitude as those now in progress in France and Belgium there cannot be too many of these humane workers engaged. Therefore, the appeal which Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul in Bombay, is making to his fellow-countrymen to contribute generously to the American Red Cross Society, is a timely one. Mr. Baker suggests that such contributions should be additional to, and not a substitute for, any contributions Americans might make to the local War Relief Fund instituted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and adds that Americans here should contribute very largely to the local War Relief Fund, as a proper and practical demonstration of their friendship for the people they live amongst, and for a country which gives them full protection and opportunities for carrying on business. He points out the great service the American Red Cross Society will be able to perform in this war and intimates that he himself is starting the subscription list with a donation of Rs. 600. Mr. J. M. Dunn, Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Ballard Road, has consented to act as Treasurer to the Fund, which Mr. Baker suggests should be confined to Americans, or persons connected with American corporations.

German Missions in Madras.

A Madras correspondent writes to us, urging the extreme undesirability of treating the German Missions in the Madras Presidency with special favour at this time. He points out that the principal mission in Southern India is the Basel Mission which is more commercial than evangelical. He gives some particulars of this mission which show that the commercial activities of that organisation have had disastrous effects on indigenous industries. They have facilities which an Indian rival cannot command. At the same time they are also free from many liabilities to the State as they are a body of Christian missionaries. There are several schools owned by them, all of which are conducted on commercial lines, so much so that they are reported to be a source of immense profit to the mission. We are told that in Calicut they have a shop something like Messrs. Whiteaway's, where they sell articles much dearer than in the bazar. They have also many weaving factories. They have also a big printing press at Mangalore. No Christian convert, the correspondent adds, who wants to make an independent living by working a loom of, his own, has ever induced the missionaries to part with a loom for love or money. This is equally true in the case of their tile works and printing works. In the printing works they cast beautiful Malayaham types, but the missionaries cannot be induced to sell them lest their monopoly should cease. In all centres they have extensive lands where they permit converts to build houses on a monthly rent. They have succeeded in making some converts in Malabar, almost exclusively drawn from outcastes, who can hardly be said to have been materially or spiritually improved in any way but are in abject thraldom to these missionaries. With such a record it would be a serious mistake if the Madras Government contemplated any sentimental action towards this mission.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. W. Ewens, I.M.S., Superintendent, Punjab Lunatic Asylum, died suddenly of Angina pectoris on Wednesday.

GERMAN RIGHT WING FLEEING BACK TO BELGIUM.

BRITISH FAST UPON ITS FLANK.

ALLIES' EFFECTIVE COUNTER STROKE.

ENEMY EVERYWHERE LOSING GROUND.

REPORTED DEATH OF AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

General Joffre in an order to his troops says that "the time has now come for attack and driving back of the enemy." Evidently the driving back has begun.

To-day's telegrams indicate that the enemy is losing ground everywhere in the greatest battle of the war which is now raging over a front of 160 miles. The right wing battered by heavy fighting is definitely retiring with the British fast on its flank, evidently with the aim of recrossing the Belgian frontier, east of Lille; the centre has fallen back at Vitry and on the German left the Allies are said to be still advancing.

German prisoners are said to have admitted that German ammunition is exhausted and the fact that Belgian Railway communications are being guarded by German sailors, is taken as indicating that the supply of German reserves is being exhausted.

Reports are current in London and on the Continent of the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. It is stated that the news is being suppressed owing to the serious internal situation.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMANS REPULSED NEAR NANCY.

ALLIED LEFT WING STILL ADVANCING.

ENEMY RETIRING ON THE RIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

A Paris communique says that a German division on the line between Nancy and Chateau Salins attacked our right. They were repulsed to the north.

Further north we retook Mandray Ridge and Fourneaux Pass.

There is no change in Alsace.

The allied left wing, with advance guards from the Paris garrison continue to advance. They have progressed from the banks of the Ourcq to Montmirail.

The enemy's right wing is retiring in the direction of Marne between Meaux and Sezanne.

The British and French troops have taken a number of prisoners, including an infantry battalion.

GERMANS' DEFINITE RETIREMENT.

INTENTION TO RECROSS BELGIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Mr. Donohoe in a despatch to the "Daily Chronicle" says that the German right wing has been battered by heavy fighting and is retiring with the British fast on its flank.

Everything indicates the definite retirement of the Germans and not a temporary retreat.

The Allies are striving to detach and annihilate the German right whose commander is swinging northwards towards Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention of recrossing the Belgian frontier east of Lille.

ALLIES' COUNTER-STROKE.

SEVERAL GUNS ABANDONED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Mr. Donohoe states that the Allies delivered a counter-stroke when the Germans were spent by a rapid advance towards Paris and short of munitions and supplies.

The Germans abandoned yesterday waggons of the wounded and several guns in an attempt to avoid the British troops pursuing them.

TWO DAYS' BATTLE.

BRITISH DRIVE BACK THE ENEMY

RESULTS OF FIGHTING EVERYWHERE SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, Sept. 9. 12-5 a.m.

The Press Bureau has issued the following statement:—

The general position continues satisfactory.

Pressure against the enemy continues along the whole allied front.

The British have been engaged all day. The enemy opposed to British after a stubborn resistance retired and are now crossing to the north over the Marne river.

The fifth French Army has advanced with equal success and reports many captures.

The Sixth French Army on the Ource is heavily engaged but repulsed the enemy.

The Germans suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.

British casualities are still in proportion to the nature of the fighting.

The result of the two days' operations is hitherto very satisfactory.

CONTINUED ADVANCE.

BRITISH PURSUING THE OFFENSIVE.

GERMANS' VAIN ATTEMPTS TO SAVE COMMUNICATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

An official statement issued in Paris at midnight states that the retreating Germans' right wing crossed the Petit Morin in order to protect their communications, and made violent but fruitless attacks on the allies on the right bank of the Ource.

The British are pursuing the offensive in the direction of Marne on the plateaux north of Sezanne.

The French troops are advancing though slowly. A violent, fluctuating battle is raging in the centre.

The situation on the right in the direction of Nancy and the Vosges is good.

GERMANS REPULSED AT MEAUX.

ENEMY'S TERRIBLE LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Two German Army corps have been repulsed at Meaux, losing terribly.

A wounded French officer said he counted six hundred dead in one trench.

TWO GERMAN REGIMENTS DECIMATED.

ENEMY'S AMMUNITION EXHAUSTED.

PRISONERS' ADMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The French wounded in Paris say two German regiments supported by cavalry and artillery were pursued nineteen miles last Sunday and decimated by French fire without replying.

Seven guns, two quickfirers and many prisoners were captured.

The latter are said to have admitted that German ammunition is nearly exhausted.

VIOLENT ENGAGEMENT IN CENTRE.

GERMANS LOSE GROUND AT VITRY.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

A communique issued here says that a violent engagement has occurred in the centre between Fere Champenoise and Vitry-le-Francois, and at the southern extremity of the Argonne Forest.

The enemy did not repulse the French troops anywhere.

The Germans lost ground at Vitry where they fell back.

SORTIE BY VERDUN GARRISON.

CONVOYS OF FIFTH ARMY CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

During the fighting on Sunday the garrison of Verdun made a sortie and captured the convoys of the Fifth German Army.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK TEN MILES.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The Press Bureau states that on the Allies' left wing along the line of the Ource and the Petit Morin the British troops drove back the enemy ten miles.

Fighting has been in progress further to the right along the line of Montmirail and the Petit Sompuis, neither side gaining advantage.

Further to the right again from near Vitry-le-Francois and Sermise-les-bains the enemy has been pressed back in the direction of Rheims.

An attempt by the Germans to advance in the vicinity of Luneville has been repulsed.

GERMAN PRISONERS INTERNED IN PARIS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Three hundred Germans captured in the fighting near the river Ource have been interned in Paris.

TIME FOR ATTACK HAS COME.

GENERAL JOFFRE COUNSELS PATIENCE TO HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

General Joffre in an order to his troops, urges them to restrain their impatience.

He says the time has now come for attack and driving back of the enemy.

GERMANS EVACUATING BELGIUM.

SUPPLY OF RESERVES EXHAUSTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Belgian railway communications are being guarded by German sailors. This is taken as indicating that the supply of German reserves is becoming exhausted.

German authorities at Liege have forbidden the inhabitants to leave their houses for three days. It is believed that they desire to conceal the passage of numerous troop trains for Germany.

WAR IN THE AIR.

USE OF A NEW MISSILE.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

Both French and German air corps are attacking each other with the new missile consisting of a small steel arrow which when dropped from a height proves a peculiarly deadly weapon.

BATTLE IN AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN IN RETREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

It is announced in Petrograd that a battle was in progress all day Sunday along the whole of the Austrian front. The Austrians in the centre are retreating.

Desperate fighting is proceeding in the Bavaruska region.

The Russians have taken the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula with favourable results.

WHY NAMUR FELL.

SURVIVORS' STORIES.

GERMANS PROFIT BY LIEGE LESSON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

The survivors of the Namur garrison explain the sudden fall of Namur as being due to two mistakes made by the Belgian General Staff in allowing the enemy to come too close without attacking them and also awaiting too long the expected help from the French.

LATER

The Namur survivors state that at the attack on the forts the Germans, taught by the lesson they received at Liege, awaited the arrival of huge siege guns, thirty-two of which were concentrated in a fog on a single section of the defences.

The Germans first concentrated their fire on the entrenchments without troubling about the forts. The losses were terrible.

Gradually, the soldiers, deprived of their leaders, became demoralised and suddenly rose and retired.

Then the Germans turned their guns on the forts.

The Namur garrison numbered 26,000 but only 12,000 escaped. The survivors in retiring joined the Anglo-French forces.

GERMAN ARMOURED MOTOR CAR IN GHENT.

OCCUPANTS SHOT WITH A MACHINE GUN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.

It is stated that a German armoured motor-car entered Ghent and asked where was the German Army.

A Belgian car with a machine gun arrived and the officer shouted "Hands up."

The Germans replied by levelling their rifles and were immediately shot with the machine gun.

The Burgomaster fearing reprisals went to the German commander to explain that the town was not responsible for an act committed by the military.

TIME TO STOP THE WAR.

AN AMERICO-GERMAN OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 8. 2-40 p.m.

The well-known New York German paper, the "Staats Zeitung," contains a significant article urging that the time has come to stop the war.

The paper says:—Germany can well afford to rest content, Great Britain can point with pride to the heroism of her soldiers, and France has made her sacrifices with a bravery characteristic of that wonderful nation.

The article adds that the German losses must have been enormous.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

CHANCELLOR WILLING TO HELP MUNICIPALITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Addressing a deputation this evening, Mr. Lloyd George said that he was willing to help municipalities to raise money to relieve distress. They must, however, husband their resources to the utmost because the last few hundred millions might win the war. These thank God, he added, the enemy could not raise. We must all work together, to carry the old country to triumph. (Cheers.)

THEIR MAJESTIES AND THE WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 8. 6-45 p.m

Never a day passes without their Majesties visiting the wounded.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

REPORTED DEATH.

LONDON, Sept. 8. 7-0 a.m.

Reports are current in London and on the Continent of the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph. It is stated that the news is being suppressed in Austria owing to the serious internal situation.

SHIPPING FREIGHT RATES.

AGENTS' COMPLAINTS AND P. AND O. COMPANY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 6-15 p.m.

Shipping agents complain that freight rates are higher than circumstances warrant, and that his has resulted in the stoppage of manufacture and shipment of many classes of goods.

One shipper has already had orders cancelled from the East.

On the other hand, the Peninsular and Oriental Company claim that the charges do not meet the extra cost entailed, and that every shipload is carried at loss.

HULL TRAWLER SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 6-15 p.m.

A Hull trawler has been sunk by a mine. Two men were drowned.

BELFAST'S TWO BRIGADES.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 6-45 p.m

Belfast alone will supply immediately two brigades for Kitchener's Army.

ITALIANS IN AUSTRIA SHOT.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION IN ITALY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 9.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent sends the following special cables:—

London, Sept. 7.— The Standard's" Rome correspondent says that several Italians in Istria, accused of trying to foment an Italian rebellion there, were shot without trial. The news created great indignation in Italy where even extreme Socialists demand the assemblage of the Parliament in order that national desires regarding the war may be expressed.

London, September 7.—The "Chronicle's" Milan correspondent says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, returning from the Conclave, has been refused a safe conduct across Germany unless he publicly withdraws the strictures passed on the German atrocities; he has, therefore arranged to go by the sea.

London, Sept. 7.—Nearly a thousand Ulster volunteers have been enlisted on Saturday, Sir E. Carson and Captain Craig heading their march to the recruiting depot.

ALLIES' POSITION SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Viceroy has received a message giving the Press Bureau information as follows:—"The general position continues satisfactory. Along the left of the line the British troops have driven the enemy back ten miles. Fighting continues further to the right, neither side gaining advantage. From Bitry-Le-Francois to Sermaise-Le-Bains the enemy have been forced back towards Rheims. Near Launeville an attempt of the Germans to advance has been repulsed."

FOREIGNERS DECLINED PASSAGE HOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 9.

Two Greeks, O. A. Limbonzzi and A. Sarantides, agents of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Tuticorin, wished to embark for Europe but the steamship company declined them passage according to the new rules by which no foreigner is allowed to leave India before the 15th instant.

They interviewed the Collector of Tinnevelly yesterday and applied for permission to proceed Home but Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Collector, was unable to meet their wishes.

LECTURES ON THE PRESENT WAR.

In view of the present war, Mr. Rustamji Pestonji Karkaria will deliver under the auspices of the Parsi Writers' Association, two public lectures at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School on "What led England to launch into the Present War?" on Monday, 14th September, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), and on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the same time, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivarji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., has consented to preside. The lectures are open to the public.

SOWING OF WHEAT IN SINDH ENCOURAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Punjab Government inform the "Sind Gazette" that they have issued a notice to the zemindars advising them to restrict their sowings of oil seeds and to expand as much as possible their sowings of wheat, barley and gram.

DEATH OF A GREAT POSTAL REFORMER.

LATE SIR J. HENNIKER HEATON.

ADVOCATE OF UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The death is announced of Sir J. Henniker Heaton.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart., K. C. M. G., the great postal reformer, was the eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton R.E., He was born at Rochester, on May 18, 1848, and educated at Kent House Grammar School and at King's College, London.

At the age of sixteen he emigrated to Australia, where he took to pastoral pursuits with varying fortune, and also became connected with the press, and acquired an interest in the most successful newspapers in New South Wales. He was always most prominent in all public and philanthropic works in the Australasian colonies; he represented the Government of New South Wales at the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883; was appointed by the Government of Tasmania to represent that colony at the Berlin International Telegraphic Conference in 1885, and succeeded in getting a very large reduction made in the cost of cable messages to Australia. In 1884 he was appointed by Mauritius to negotiate its new constitution.

He was elected M.P., for Canterbury, England, at the general election in November 1885, and was re-elected in the following year and in 1892, 1895 and 1900 and 1906. He was appointed Commissioner for the Government of New South Wales to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. Sir John was the author of the standard work of reference on Australia, called "The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time"; of a work on "The Manners, Customs, Traditions, and Annihilation of the Aborigines of Australia;" also of "A Short Account of a Canonisation at Rome, from an Unsectarian Point of View." In Parliament he was a strong advocate, and first introduced a proposal, for a Universal International Penny Postal System and Cheap Imperial Telegraphs.

Owing to his indefatigable exertions the postage to India and to the principal colonies was, on Jan. 1, 1898, reduced to half the former rates, and the system of Telegraphic Money Orders was established throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

In July 1898, he carried the Imperial Penny Postage Scheme and in 1907 the Anglo-American Penny Postage Scheme and also introduced the system of Telegraph Money Orders in England, and the Parcel Post to France, etc.

He inaugurated parliamentary chess match by cable between U. S. A. and Great Britain in July 1907. He was created O.K.C.M.G., in 1905 and Baronet in 1912.

He married in 1883 Mary, daughter of Samuel Bennett, of New South Wales.

He is succeeded in the title by his son, Mr. John Henniker Heaton who is married to a daughter of Lord Gwydyr. His two other sons are serving in the Navy as Lieutenants, one on board the battleship Lord Nelson in the Fourth Battle Squadron and the other stationed at the Royal Naval Barracks at Cheltantam.

TURKISH KING FOR ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Sept. 8.

It is expected that Burhan-ed-din, son of Abdul Hamid, will be proclaimed King of Albania.

MILITARY WEDDING AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 9.

The marriage of Capt. W. Paget Tomlinson, 7th Hussars, with Miss Lucy Heena Diana, the only daughter of Colonel Sir Hugh and Lady Daly of the Residency, Bangalore, was solemnized at Holy Trinity Church this afternoon, the service being choral and conducted by the Rev. H. M. Bridge, Chaplain.

A brilliant reception was afterwards held at the Residency where the guests included the Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuvaraj, the Raja of Panna, Mr. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, General and Mrs. Wapshare and Colonel and Lady Flora Poore.

Captain and Mrs. Tomlinson left for Government House, Mysore, at four o'clock on their honeymoon.

TEA SALES IN CEYLON.

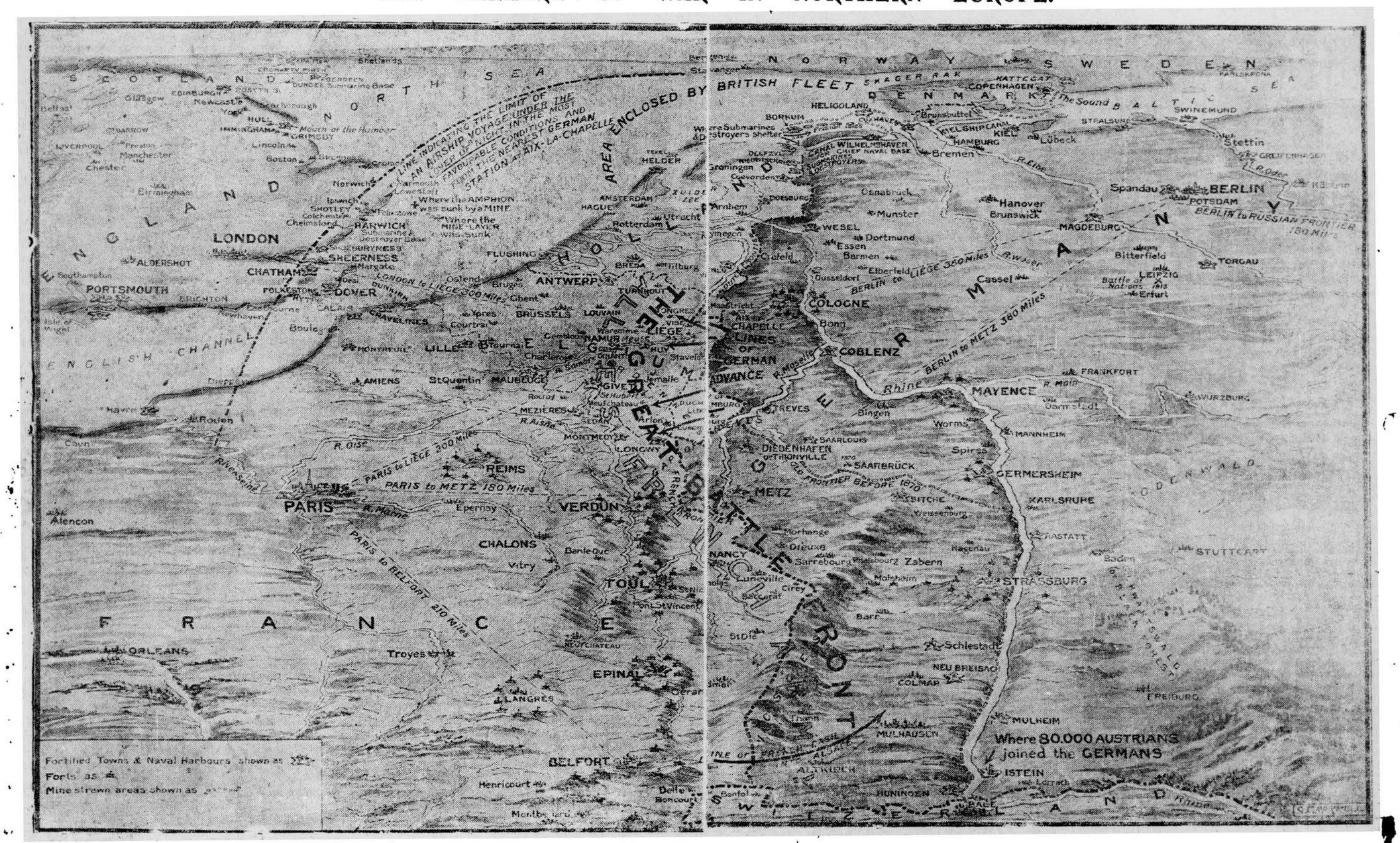
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 9.

Tea sales have recommenced since yesterday after six weeks' interval. There was a good demand for many varieties and the prices realised exceeded expectation; Australia and America were the principal buyers. There were no Russians.

The Council of Legal Education at Home has appointed Sir A. Robertson lately a Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, as lecturer on Hindu and Mahomedan Law.

THE THEATRE OF WAR IN NORTHERN EUROPE.



We are indebted to "The Graphic" for the reproduction of the above striking map which gives a very clear and comprehensive view of the whole theatre of war in Northern Europe on sea as well as on land. It should be remembered that the map was drawn while the Germans were still battering at Liege and the arrows indicating the German advance are therefore somewhat out of dat. in their positions.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged		11,16,975	0	1
Subscriptions from the Satara District:—				
Honorary Treasurer, Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Satara	Rs.	1,993	14	0
B. A. Brendon Esq. I.C.S.	,,	200	0	0
W. T. W. Baker Esq. I.C.S.	,,	100	0	0
C. D. McIver Esq.	,,	100	0	0
Major H. R. Blore	,,	100	0	0
Capt. A. Hendry	,,	50	0	0
Capt. J. Sterndale Bennett	,,	50	0	0
H. E. Festing Esq.	,,	50	0	0
Lt.-Col. L. G. Beckham	,,	50	0	0
D. N. Nabar Esq.	,,	50	0	0
H. D. R Morgan Esq.	,,	25	0	0
		2,818	14	0
Messrs. Wallace and Co.		2,000	0	0
Messrs. Misui Bussan Kaisha Ltd.		1,000	0	0
The Indian and Japanese Staff of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Limited		736	14	1
L. Volkart Esq.		500	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.		260	0	0
H. P. Hobblethwaite Esq.		200	0	0
P. M. Murzban Esq		100	0	0
The Staff of Messrs. Lyon, Lord and Co.		100	0	0
Jehangir J. Gursetjee Esq.		100	0	0
D. J. MacGillivray Esq		100	0	0
Cassinath Dewjee Dhuru Esq.		51	0	0
Messrs. Ericson and Richards		50	0	0
M P. Mody Esq.		25	0	0
K Dhurandhar Esq		25	0	0
R. S. Dadachanji Esq		15	0	0
R. S. Nail Esq.		10	0	0
M. J. Mehta Esq.		10	0	0
H. A. Talcharkar Esq.		10	0	0
	Rs.	11,25,086	12	2

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 71,565; per Revakantha Panch Mahals Branch, Rs. 500; Revakantha Panch Mahals Branch per Balasinor State, Rs. 500; Mrs. M. J. Todman, Rs. 25; Mrs. Alibai Jehangir Mehervaid, Rs. 10; from Baby Jala, on her 1st birthday, Rs. 50; Messrs. E. Wimbridge and Co., Rs. 50; Messrs. Dorabjee Bhikajee Kanga, Rs. 50; from Nursing staff, clerk and nursing staff quarters servants, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Rs. 141; a grateful Parsi lady, Rs. 15; Mrs. A. J. C., Rs. 10; Mrs. Hirabai Kaikhoshru Mody, Rs. 20; Mrs. Hirabai Kaikheshru Bhedwar, Rs. 15; Mrs. S. E. Shellim, Rs. 100; Women workers at Gokak Water Power and Mfg. Co., Ld., at one anna each, Rs. 54; Mrs. M. S. Vakrulkhar, Rs. 25; Cama Hospital Government staff, Rs. 55; and Mrs. M. B. Tyabji, Rs. 100. Total Rs. 73,285.

A Sympathiser, per Mr. Nowrojee, 1 dozen pairs woollen socks; Mr. P. C. Brown, 2 sweaters and flannel shirts; Mrs. Annie E. Moses, 1 bundle wool; Savoy Club, 480 packs playing cards; Mrs. Shirin Dosabhai F. Panthaki, 10 copies, Guzerati Guide to Nursing; Committee, Bombay Auxiliary, British and Foreign Bible Society, 100 Bibles; Mrs. W. N. Reid, 1 gross reels cotton, 2 boxes pillows, 5 gross buttons, 130 packets needles; Messrs. Cornaglia, 32 boxes cigars; a friend, 12 trousers, 27 jackets, 6 shirts, 2 vests, etc.; Wesleyan Church Circle, per Mrs. Bennett, 10 flannel vests, 6 flannel shirts, 25 khaki handkerchiefs; Mrs. P. Dadabhai, 80 yards flannel; Anonymous, 6 woollen vests; Members, Ladies Society Church of the Holy Name, 6 flannel shirts, 12 towels, 24 tins arrowroot, 2,000 cigars, 7 lbs. tea; Mr. Ramchandra Lalljee, 100 yards grey flannel shirting, Mrs. Hansraj Thackersey, 200 yards coloured shirting, and 156 bed sheets; Mrs. Bahmanjee Muncherjee, Mr. F. M. Kanga and Mrs. Dinsha D. Naigamvala, books and magazines.

THANA BRANCH.

The Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, is the Honorary Treasurer of the Thana District Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. From 29th August to 7th September 1914, the Thana district subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,217-8-0, contributed as follows:—

Collector's establishment and office Rs. 56-8-0; District Registry office Rs. 6; Collector's Account office Rs. 63-8; District Inspector Land Record office Rs. 52-8-; District Deputy Collector. Prant Bassein Rs. 60; Special Land Acquisition offices establishment, G. I. P. and B. B. & C I. Railways Rs. 81-8; Thana Municipality through President Rs. 154; Through Resident Magistrate, First Class, Bandra Rs. 25; Establishment of Mamlatdar of Salsette Rs. 56-8; Through Mamlatdar of Salsette, Circle Chambur Rs. 135; the subscribers were:—Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos Rs. 500; Messrs. M. G. Mhaskar, Hari Gangadhar Joshi, S. D. Dongriwalla each Rs. 50; Mr. Lalbhai Amboram Rs. 35; Messrs. S. G. Bhave, P. V. Patil each Rs. 25; Mr. B. B. Reporter Rs. 20; Mrs. Lalbhai Ambaram, K. G. Agaskar, and M. J. Wadia Rs. 15 each; Mr. V. G. Pindee Rs. 12-8; Messrs. J. P. Raje, C. Dias, B. S. Devadhar, B. F. Pimenla, P. H. Thosur, Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Mahomed of Mahal, Cawasji Jivanji, G. Purshotum, W. R. Sandu and Bros. each Rs. 10; N. H. Rakhe, M. B. Pradhan, W. N. Daudekar, M. K. Bhagat, J. V. Karnik, Dalichand Shivaji, Dhama Kana, Y. M. Samarth, W T .Borle, Dosi Talakshi, Madan Tukaram, and Barun Silistur each Rs. 5. The rest were one rupee and eight anna conteibutions.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM KHANDWA

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Khandwa was held in the Walker Town Hall for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. Mr. G. A. Khan, I.C.S. Deputy Commissioner, Nimar, was in the chair. Impressive speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered and about Rs 3,000 (including Rs. 500 subscribed by the members of the Khandwa Bar, and Rs 501 subscribed by the Digamber Jain Community of Khandwa and Rs. 251 by Rao Yeshwant Singh of Mandhata) were promised on the spot. An influential Committee was appointed to raise and collect subscriptions.

LADIES' MEETING AT KOLHAPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Sept. 9.

A meeting of ladies of all classes and communities was held here yesterday in the old Palace at the invitation of her Highness Maharani Laxmibai Saheb Maharaj to open here a branch of the Women's Presidency War and Relief Fund, started by Her Excellency Willingdon.

At the request of her Highness Mrs. Wodehouse presided on the occasion and in a short speech explained the circumstances and justice and righteousness of the cause in which England was forced to take up arms in the present war. She further explained how it was the duty of all the women assembled to make small sacrifices for providing comforts to the gallant British troops who were fighting in the battlefield and to the brave Indian soldiers who were proceeding to the war to fight in the cause of the Empire. She then briefly explained the scheme of collecting money and provisions, adopted by the committee of the Fund and called upon all present to make their contributions, whether big or small. She paid a warm tribute to her Excellency for organising the fund.

The president's appeal was received with great enthusiasm and contributions were cheerfully made. The sum subscribed in the meeting amounted to about Rs. 5,000 her Highness contribution being Rs 4,000 and clothing and garments and that of Shrimant Tarabai, wife of the Chief of Kagal (senior) Rs. 500.

Similar meetings are being held in the State and amounts sent to the committee as they come in.

MEETING AT JAMNAGAR.

A public meeting of the citizens of Jamnagar was convened by His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb in the Badminton Hall to express their feelings of loyalty and devotion to and their sympathies towards the British Empire in the gigantic struggle they are forced to engage in with two imghty European powers in a just and righteous cause and in fulfilment of their duties and solemn obligations towards two friendly nations. H. H. the Jam Saheb was among the speakers at the meeting. An appeal for contributions towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund resulted in the announcement of the following donations:

H. H. Jam Saheb, Rs. 3,000; the Dewan of Jawanagar, Rs. 350; K. S. Devisinhji, Rs. 350; K. S. Juwansinhji, Rs. 350; K. S. Jorawarsinhji, Rs. 350; Staff of the Jamnagar Railway, Rs. 350; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Antia and Family, Rs. 175; H. H. the Jam Saheb's staff, Rs. 363-12; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Nissen, Rs. 200; Mr. Khandubhai I. Desai, flannel, 125 yards; Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal, flannel, 100 yards; Mr. Gokalbhai B. Desai, flannel, 50 yards and quilts 25; Sheth Abdul Latiff Jamal, flannel, 125 yards; Sheth Tar Mahamed Jamal, flannel, 100 yards; Sheth Abdul Shakur Haji, flannel, 100 yards; Dr. E. H. Adve, flannel, 50 yards.

Besides the above, several donations consisting of cotton cloths, flannel, *thalis lotas*, rugs, quilts, etc., in all amounting to about Rs. 10,000 were announced. Numerous more contributions are still expected.

MEETING AT BASSEIN.

A meeting of the general public of the town of Bassein and the Taluka was held in the Bassein theatre on the 6th instant, under the presidency of the District Deputy Collector, Bassein Prant. Over 500 people of all classes crowded the theatre and about Rs. 700 was subscribed for on the spot for the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

MADRAS WAR RELIEF FUND.

TOTAL EXCEEDS 15 LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 9.

Total subscriptions to the Madras War Relief Fund upto date exceed Rs. 15,00,000.

A MILITARY EXHIBITION IN AID OF RELIEF FUND.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

A military exhibition to give an idea of the actual warfare to the people of Sind, is to take place at Hyderabad on Wednesday the 23rd instant. Admission tickets will be sold publicly and the sale proceeds will go towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION'S CONTRIBUTION.

A manifests has been issued by the Indian Telegraph Association requesting contribution to the Imperial War Relief Fund of one day's pay by each member.

A sewing class has been organised by the ladies with the object of assisting Lady Adamson's movement in aid of Red Cross funds.

LIEUTENANT HARDINGE.

PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The Viceroy has received the following further telegram from Earl Kitchener:—"The latest report states your son is progressing satisfactorily."

RANGOON KHOJA COMMUNITY'S SYMPATHY.

RANGOON, Sept. 9.

The Secretary of the local Khoja community has sent a telegram to the Viceroy's Private Secretary asking him to convey to his Excellency the community's extreme sorrow and concern at the news of Lieutenant Hardinge being wounded and praying for his speedy recovery.

RANGOON VOLUNTEERS' OFFER.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

Five officers and forty men of the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles have volunteered their services at the front. The offer has been placed before the Government of India.

MORE GERMAN PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 8.

Another thirty German prisoners left here yesterday by the S. S. Seang Choon for Calcutta en route for Ahmednagar.

CODE TELEGRAMS FOR MERCANTILE FIRMS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Government of India have informed the Karachi Chamber of Commerce as follows:—It has been arranged that selected banks and firms may send telegrams, overseas or inland, through the official agency. The telegrams must be handed to the local Accountants-General who will have them coded or cyphered under supervision and address them to the official agency at the place of destination for transmission to the addresses. The arrangement will be introduced as early as possible and the date notified.

TRADING WITH ENEMY'S SUBJECTS.

REPLY TO KARACHI CHAMBER'S SUGGESTION.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 9.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce telegraphed to the Government of India: "The Chamber understand that the Bengal Government have issued a notification that firms wholly German or Austrian must obtain royal license before being permitted to trade. Will similar notifications be issued by other local Governments—now that the German and Austrian subjects, holding powers of attorney from the British and neutral subjects are trading in India? May the British or neutral subjects holding powers of attorney from the German and Austrian firms continue trading? The Chamber would be glad if an authoritative ruling could be wired at the earliest opportunity."

The Government of India have replied as follows:—"Your telegram of the 28th instant trading with enemies' subjects. The questions you raise are under consideration and a general pronouncement on the whole subject will be issued shortly."

MADRAS PRESIDENCY HOSPITAL SHIP.

OFFER OF BEDS BY COONOOR LADIES.

(Associated Press.)

COONOOR, Sept. 9.

Lady Pentland last evening, presided at a meeting of ladies at the Coonoor Club in connection with the Madras War Fund. Her Excellency dwelt on the objects of the War Fund and the progress it had made in different centres, remarking that the ten complete hospital beds offered by the ladies of Coonoor would be utilized in the Madras Presidency Hospital Ship which was getting ready.

THE WAR AND INDIA'S LOYAL SUPPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 9.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"The speeches at the Imperial Legislative Council will have been read with much satisfaction as embodying the loyalty of people and their whole-hearted desire to serve the Motherland as expressed by their representatives in the Council. The words of the Viceroy as well as the message from the Sovereign will evoke a glow of pride not only at the consciousness of India's readiness to share the financial cost of the war, but also at the readiness with which her Chiefs, Princes and soldiers have offered personal services. We may assure the Viceroy that the sacrifices the people have made at the beginning of the war are but an earnest of what India is prepared to offer so long as the trouble continues."

DETAINED GERMAN VESSELS.

OFFERED FOR PRIVATE CHARTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

The detained German vessels Rheinfels and Warturm (5,512 and 4,965 tons respectively) are offered for six months' private charter.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PA SIS W N BY 139 RUNS.

MAHOMETAN B TSMEN FAIl A SECOND T E.

FINE BOWLING BY MIRZA.

Two hours' play on Wednesday sufficed to terminate the Mahomedans' second innings, and the Parsis thus won the first round of the Quadrangular contest by the handsome margin of 139 runs. The Parsis' two efforts had realised an aggregate of 290 runs, and as the Mahomedans had made 72 in their first attempt, they were left with 218 to make to equalise their opponents' total. Considering the surprising potency, which the Parsi attack had revealed during the first day's play, this would have been an extremely difficult task, even for a strong batting side like the Mahomedans to accomplish. On a wicket like yesterday's which was neither better nor worse than that on the previous day, it was an impossible task that the Mahomedans were set to do. In their second venture they faired only slightly better than in their first knock at the wickets—they just managed to top their previous score by seven runs—and none of their batsmen, with the single exception of Khan Mahomed, could make a stand against the deadly Parsi attack, delivered by Mirza and Elavia. The Mahomedans' second innings would require very little by way of description. It was one of those sorry spectacles that one has, by this time, been accustomed to see in these international contests. The only stand of the innings—if stand it could be called—was made by Khan Mahomed for the ninth wicket. This fine batsman from Aligarh played excellent cricket. He started a bit shakily, but after he had stayed in for some time he played confidently and made a gallant attempt to raise his side's score at least to three figures. Single-handed, however, he could not achieve much and in trying to force the game after the ninth wicket had fallen, he skied one of Mirza's deliveries and was caught. Mirza's deadly attack was the main factor in the Mahomedans' second batting failure yesterday. He bowled with splendid precision and at times sent down balls that would have beaten the most wary of batsmen. His figures, 6 wickets for 24 runs, are such as he might well be proud of. Elavia, who captured 3 wickets for 49 runs also bowled well.

WARDEN'S SKILFUL SKIPPERING.

The Parsi success was in the main due to the fine batting of Warden, Driver, Vajifdar and Elchidana, and the deadly attack of Mirza and Elavia, and last but not least to the skilful skippering of Warden. The famous Parsi all-rounder, at the conclusion of the match, received numerous congratulations on his able leadership and there is no doubt that he had richly deserved them. His handling of the bowlers, and his placing of the field, were admirable, and in the Mahomedans' second innings, so skilfully had he placed the field that the batsmen found it extremely difficult to get the ball past the barrier that he had placed. He showed sound judgment throughout and the Parsi victory owes not a little to his skilful captainship.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

A heavy shower of rain, which came down an hour before the time appointed, prevented a start being made until after 12 noon. Ali, the skipper, and Hasan Shah of Kashmir, opened the Mahomedan's second venture, the attack being delivered by Elavia and Mirza. Ali nicely put Elavia to the leg for 2, to which Shah responded by placing Mirza in the same direction for 4. Shah who had opened brilliantly, had, however, a brief career at the wickets, for in Elavia's second over he was given out l-b-w, the total score being only 7 (7-1-5). This was indeed a bad start for the Mahomedans. But Maslahodin, who joined his skipper, had even a shorter career, being caught and bowled by Mirza, when he had scored a single (8-2-1). The Mahomedan hopes now centred in Usuf Beg of Poona. Ali cut for 4 to the boundary off Elavia and the first ten was hoisted. The Poona man then sent Elavia to the Waudby Road boundary, and getting a single off him, signalled 20.

The worst disaster that could have befallen the Mahomedans then occurred. The total stood only at 22 when Usuf Beg was brilliantly held at cover-point by Driver off Mirza (22-3-9). The Mahomedan chances of a decent score now gradually seemed to be dwindling. Nazir Hussein, than whom the Mahomedans have got no pluckier batsman, now stepped into the breach. The Mahomedans soon after met with another disappointment, when their skipper made a slash at Elavia and the ball went into Driver's hands at cover-point (28-4-10). The Parsis were now evidently tightening their grip on the game. Aziz joined Nazir Hussein, who owing to a piece of bad fielding on the part of P. D. Chothia, got a two off Mirza and enabled 30 to be put up on the board. Aziz opened his account with a two off Elavia. But he was soon after finely held at the wickets by Chinoy off Mirza (35-5-3). Khan Mahomed next partnered Nazir Hussein, whose wickets Elavia spread-eagled with a well-pitched delivery, and with the Amritsar batsman's cheap dismissal the last chance of a stand now apparently vanished (35-6-7). Tumboowalla was the next man in. He scored a single and then Mirza found his wickets with a ball that broke in tremendously from the leg (38-7-1). Saleh Mahomed, the next man in, who would be disheartened by no adverse circumstances, opened merrily, driving Mirza to the southern boundary and sending up 40. This and a boundary hit by Khan Mahomed, which followed soon after, raised the drooping spirits of Mahomedan supporters a little and the half century which was telegraphed a little later was vigorously cheered. At 52, the Kashmir man was splendidly held by Mirza off his own delivery (52-8-7). Feroze Khan, the next man, in, owing to his indisposition, was given a substitute runner. A few singles came in and then Khan Mahomed finely, hit Elavia to the northern boundary and the scoring board showed 60, which was quickly followed by 70, and then with a two by Khan Mahomed, the Mahomedans reached, their figures of the first innings. Khan Mahomed's display was undoubtedly the best on his side. He was playing a confident game and was putting a lot of strength into his strokes. A change in the bowlers was now made, Vijifdar being entrusted with the attack in place of Elavia. He sent down a "maiden" over to Feroze Khan. The two batsmen had steadily raised the score and were apparently well-set, and it appeared as if the score would at least reach a hundred. At 79, however, Vajifdar scattered Feroze Khan's stumps with a "yorker" (79-9-1). Erfani was the last man in. Soon after, Khan Mahomed lifted one of Mirza's deliveries and was finely caught by P. D. Chothia, the Mahomedans' second innings thus closing at 79 (79-10-29). The Parsis thus won the match by 139 runs.

Full scores and bowling figures are:—

PARSIS.

1st Innings.

D. D. Driver, run out	3
D. K. Kapadia, b Saleh Mahomed	5
S. M. Chothia, c Maslahodin, b Saleh Mahomed	20
J. S. Warden (Capt.), l-b-w, b Tumboowalla	65
M. D. Parekh, b Saleh Mahomed	0
H. Vajifdar, c Shah, b Khan Mahomed	29
P. D. Chothia, b Khan Mahomed	0
J. Elchidana, l-b-w, b Khan Mahomed	3
P. J. Chinoy, b Aziz	6
J. Elavia, not out	18
B. Mirza, c Erfani	8
Extras	19
Total	176

2nd Innings.

D. D. Driver, c. Shah, b. Tumboowalla	47
J. Elchidana, b. Shah	24
S. M. Chothia, b. Shah	0
D. K. Kapadia, st. Erfani, b. Tumboowalla	3
J. S. Warden, (Capt.), b. Tumboowalla	10
H. Vajifdar, c. Nazir Hussein, b. Tumboowalla	0
P. D. Chothia, b. Shah	0
M. D. Parekh, st. Erfani, b. Tumboowalla	0
J. Elavia, c. Saleh Mahomed, b. Tumboowalla	3
P. J. Chinoy, b. Saleh Mahomed	17
B. Mirza, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	114.

MAHOMEDANS.

1st Innings.

S A. Aziz, c. Chinoy, b. Mirza	5
C. M. Ali (Capt.), run out	2
Maslahodin Khan, b. Elavia	6
S. H. Shah, l-b-w., b. Elavia	7
Feroze Khan, c. S. M. Chothia, b. Mirza.	0
Usuf Beg, c. Chinoy, b. Mirza	8
Nazir Hussein, l-b-w., b. Elavia	7
Khan Mahomed, c. Kapadia, b. Mirza	15
Saleh Mahomed, not out	10
K. Tumboowalla, c. Vajifdar, b. Elavia...	0
P. B. Erfani, b. Elavia	12
Total	72

2nd Innings.

C. M. Ali (Capt.), c. Driver, b. Elavia	10
S. H. Shah, l-b-w., b. Elavia	5
Maslahodin Khan, c. and b. Mirza	1
Usuf Beg, c. Driver, b. Mirza	9
Nazir Hussein, b. Elavia	7
S. A. Aziz, c. Chinoy b. Mirza	3
Khan Mahomed, c. P. Chothia, b. Mirza.	29
K. Tumboowalla, b. Mirza	1
Saleh Mahomed, c. and b. Mirza	7
Feroze Khan, b. Vajifdar	1
P. B. Erfani, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsis—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	29	32	13	4
Aziz	11	47	1	1
Khan Mahomed	16	61	5	3
Shah	3	5	0	0
Nazir Hussein	2	3	0	0
Tumboowalla	2	7	0	1
Maslahodin	1	2	0	0

Parsis—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	10	18	4	1
Khan Mahomed	5	14	0	0
Aziz	3	3	0	0
Tumboowalla	19	45	2	6
Shah	12	26	3	3

Mahomedans—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elavia	9	27	0	5
Mirza	9	45	1	4

Mahomedans—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elavia	15	49	1	3
Mirza	16	24	5	6
Vajifdar	2	0	2	1

BOMBAY WOMEN AND THE WAR.

Photo by G. M. Jayakar.

This group photograph was taken when Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit on Wednesday to the Women's War Relief Fund Circle in Mrs. Nicambe's Home Classes for Hindu Ladies at the Headquarters of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

TO-DAY'S CONTEST

PRESIDENCY V. HINDUS.

The second game in the preliminary round of the Quadrangular cricket tournament commences to-day on the Esplanade, when the Presidency meet the Hindus. Both sides are putting strong elevens in the field and it would be difficult to say which side has better prospects of coming off with flying colours. There is, however, this much to say in favour of the Presidency team that it is by far the strongest combination of any that has taken the field for some years past. The following are the teams:

THE PRESIDENCY.

1. Sir F. L. Sprott.
2. Major J. G. Greig.
3. Mr. H. Cheetham.
4. Mr. H. L. Simms.
5. Major Haughton.
6. Mr. Kirkwood.
7. Mr. Salter.
8. Mr. Scott.
9. Mr. West.
10. Mr. Wilson.
11. Mr. G. C. Phillips.

THE HINDUS.

1. Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.).
2. Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
3. Mr. P. Shivram.
4. Mr. D. B. Deodher.
5. Mr. P. Gunpat.
6. Mr. P. Baloo.
7. Mr. Oghad Shunker.
8. Mr. P. Vithal.
9. Mr. S. K. Diveker.
10. Mr. K. A. Date.
11. Mr. Gaikwar.

Sir F. L. Sprott who will keep the wickets is the only member of the team that first represented the Presidency a quarter of a century ago. His other engagements have not allowed of his playing regularly for the Gymkhana this season, but he is sure to prove a safe man behind the stumps and might contribute something substantial to the Presidency total.

Major Greig is in as fine form as he ever was. Besides being useful as a batsman, he is also likely to be so as a bowler as he has bowled well for Hampshire this season.

Cheetham is a reliable bat, and when he is well set his is a difficult wicket to dislodge. Few can make more daring pulls to leg than he.

Simms, the Sussex, amateur, will lead the attack. He is also a batsman, and is very dangerous when he gets going.

Haughton has in the past made some very useful contributions to the Presidency scores and might be expected to do this time also.

Kirkwood is another Poona man, who is likely to prove of great assistance to his side.

Salter of Indore, who has played for Gloucestershire, is a fine bat.

Scott, another county man, is also a fine bat.

West is a bowler of more than average ability.

Wilson is the fast bowler of the team.

Phillips has consistently scored for the Gymkhana this season and might be relied upon to make a useful contribution.

Pai, the Hindu skipper, is in excellent form with the bat. Besides being a fine b he is also a brilliant field.

Shivram is a steady bat, with an excellent defence. Also a fine field.

Devdher of Poona is a stylish bat, who is expected to make a good contribution to the Hindu total.

Gunpat has fine powers of punishment. One of the fastest bats among the Hindus.

Baloo will lead the Hindu attack. Has rendered invaluable services to his side in the past and is still capable of achieving much.

Oghad Shunker is an all-round man, who owes his inclusion in the team to the good form he showed while playing for Kathiawar against the Bombay Gymkhana two weeks ago.

Vithal, the best bat on the Hindu si has not done anything remarkable this season but might be expected to run up a big total in this match.

Date is a fine bat and a useful change bowler but a poor field.

Gaikwar of Poona is a moderate bat.

THE POPE AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the present state of politics of or the world it is gratifying to see that the Solemn Conclave has elected Cardinal Della Chiesa to fill up the chair of St. Peter in Rome.

The present Pope Benedict XV is the right man in the right place having been Secretary to the late Cardinal Rampolla for several years.

Below I give an extract o what appeared in the "Irish Catholic" under date 8th August—from which we can see the large part the Pope takes in European politics:—

"To us it seems intolerable to contemplate the possibility of the creation of a German domination or supremacy in the councils of Europe. It was mainly dread of the establishment of such a Lutheran preponderancy which induced the illustrious Leo XIII, through his able Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, to do his utmost to form a counterbalancing group of Powers to that union known as the Triple Alliance, composed of Austria, Germany, and Italy. It was because of the large part he took in giving this policy effect that in the last Conclave the now extinguished right of Veto was exercised by Austria to prevent the election of the great Cardinal to the Chair of Peter Never again will this monstrous infringement of the freedom of a Conclave be possible, because any Cardinal ever lending himself to such purpose anew will, *ipso facto*, incur sentence of excommunication. In the end the Triple Alliance has been confronted by what is styled the Triple Entente, made up of England, France, and Russia."—Yours, etc.,

C.D.M.

Bombay, September, 9.

PRIZE SHIP IN BOMBAY.

THE REICHENFELS NOW A BRITISH VESSEL.

The Hansa Liner S. S. Reichenfels, which was captured off Colombo soon after the declaration of war and was declared a prize ship, arrived in Bombay yesterday evening. She had a full cargo of coal on board when captured, and this cargo she has now brought to Bombay. The Reichenfels, is now a British ship officered and manned by a British crew.

Captain W. Jones, formerly of the S. S. Gallia, is now master of the Reichenfels, and the officers and engineers are also from the Gallia. The last named ship was taken over by the authorities at Colombo some time ago, and German prisoners were interned on her.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

A MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA. Sept. 9.

Messrs. Bhupendra Nath Basu, A. Jinnah, Lajpat Rai, N. M. Samarth and S. Sinha, members of the Congress Deputation now in London, have published the following statement:—"We the undersigned, having come to England as members of the Indian National Congress Deputation, desire to convey to the British public the strong feelings in India that under the grave circumstances of the European situation India stands firm in support of His Majesty's Government, being convinced that the future welfare of the Indian people is bound up with that of the British people."

THE LAND OF THE TSAR.

THE RUSSIAN AND HIS WAYS.

A MAMMON-HATING MERRY RACE.

(Specially Written for the Chronicle.)

One of the immediate results of the war will be the creation of cordial relations between Britons and Russians. The enthusiasm which marked the establishment of the Entente Cordiale between Great Britain and France, had no counterpart in the agreement between London and Petersgrad. One of the earliest results of the Entente Cordiale was the tremendous impetus given to travel in the countries concerned. It became quite usual for the English middle class man to spend his holidays in Paris and for the French Bourgeois to come to London. The Channel boats were packed in and out of season and the two, races, out of this intimacy, learnt to respect and love each other more than ever before. But a similar change was not visible as far as Russia was concerned. Primarily a voyage to the Russian coast is far more expensive than crossing the Channel and secondly to the average John Bull Russia remained until yesterday a sort of Blue-beard's chamber full of unspeakable horrors, in which one required that terrible document,—a passport.

Those, however, who did get to Russia came back with a very changed front—for the land of the Tsar has a spell which it casts over the stranger from a far country, all the saying, becomes as true of the Neva as it is of the Nile, that he who once drinks its sweet waters will return again to drink thereof. Russia is entirely different to any other country in Europe, in history, manners, customs, traditions, natural beauties and national character. In no other part of the Western Hemisphere has a people succeeded like them, in retaining, or, I should say, adapting to this age the most charming characteristics of those that have preceded it. One need only take as an example Russian hospitality. It is almost Biblical in its simplicity. You are a stranger from a far country, you are the child of an age that produces a large number of accomplished swindlers,—nevertheless you knock at the door of a Russian castle or cottage You are invited in and you are given the warming "vodka," and the little dainties called "Dakouska." What is your con... is the question. You answer who you are, and you are treated accordingly. This is one of the most charming aspects of Russian character. We are not living in the patriarchal age. On the contrary the epoch is full of crime reduced to a high art. The stranger who goes to the Russian's door, and thousands of travellers of all nations seek food and shelter in the snowy waste, might easily be a man who, when the lights are out would rob his hosts and sneak out in the night.

Such a thought never enters a Russian's head, or if it does, he dismisses it and retains the hospitable habits of his nomadic Tartar ancestors to this day. This lofty code of hospitality is also due to the fact that Russia is the land of the Aristocrat. A middle class is now springing up—a commercial class—the merchants of Goblin market,—but until yesterday they were unknown. Those charming manners and graces which have so long characterised the Russian "noblesse" or country gentry will give place before the characteristics of this new Russian middle class, and much of the charm of Russian life will die. Thus many Russian writers have devoted themselves to bewailing the passing of the old-world Russia of generosity, hospitality and courtliness. Another thing which makes the Russian so charming is his conception of money. He regards gold as something intended to be spent as soon as possible, for affording pleasure to another. The habit of hoarding is unknown in Russia, while if any one commenced to affect "the gentlemanly vice of avarice" he would be the object of withering contempt and ostracism.

Hotels in Paris, Hamburg, Nice, Cairo, Stamboul, etc., live on Russians. Any hotel proprietor will sooner have a simple Russian gentleman of the "petit noblesse" in preference to a Prince of any other country, who incidentally might be also well to do. For the Russian rich or poor will always spend money out of all proportion to his means, and though such a characteristic might appear criminal in the eyes of our sage economists of Bombay, it nevertheless lends an old-world charm to a people who have not yet discovered the modern meaning of Mammon. The Russian character is the most complex imaginable. It is capable of the swiftest changes from sunshine to clouds. The Russian temperament is intensely artistic, and susceptible to the lofty influence of art. In the rowdiest cafes of Petrograd, where young Guardsmen assemble, and where champagne flows as cheap as water, a silence born of a real appreciation and understanding of music falls on the half-intoxicated crowd when the violins chaunt the music of Tschaikovsy. The Russian is often intoxicated in the evenings. It is not considered in any way derogatory to your dignity to be merry! The Russians are a very *natural people* allowing men to enjoy themselves according to their own desires,—it is regrettable that this fine characteristic,—one might call it *moral* philanthropy is not more common,—particularly east of Aden!

"Scratch a Russian find a Tartar" is true,—but then what is wrong with a Tartar? Nothing at all. It is nevertheless quite correct to say that in some situations—namely when drunk, when fighting or when arguing—the Russian is not at all an European. The primitive blood shows up,—but drunk or sober *he is* a gentleman.

For instance in the elegant cafes of Petrograd, such as are found in the Nevski Prospekt or the Morskaia during the winter season, every one is more less intoxicated. People come on there from Royal functions, officers in brilliant uniforms with orders flashing on their breasts, all fixed in their intention to be Merry.

Camaraderie and Bohemianism reign supreme. There, when each man has got to his third bottle of wine—one sees the true Tartar come out. The empty bottles are caught up by the neck—and hurled at the nearest mirror—yells of joy rise in the air as the mirror crashes into a thousand atoms—chairs are broken, waiters struck and then—the bill comes:

Champagne	200 roubles.
Mirrors	200 roubles.
Compensation to Waiter for assault	50 roubles.
	450 roubles.

The good Russian immediately pulls out 500—no change is expected or given to this Mammon-hating race—here again is the primitive nomadic Tartar who lives for the moment alone.

Another characteristic of Russian society is the complete absence of *snobs*. In Russia a man is not entertained because he is rich. A man of high birth is "persona grata" on the strength of his position—a man of merit, on the strength of his individuality. The advent of a typical bumptious parvenu into a Russian Salon would be regarded with the same horror as the sudden entry of a python or a boa-constrictor, but with not half the same amount of zoological interest!

The Russian salon is the rendezvous of rank, fashion, intellect, art, science, diplomacy and statesmanship—Mammon as represented by the coarse snob is conspicuously absent.

As far as I am concerned Russia is "the most habitable spot on earth." There is no such a thing as race or colour prejudice there. You are what you are and if you are a gentleman or a genius you are welcomed by peasant and peer. The nonsense that is talked about Russian travel being dangerous is contemptible. The law of the country requires a passport and you should have one; if you do not you offend the Russian law and the authorities are perfectly justified in holding you up. Moreover laws are passed to supply the peculiar wants of a state. Anyone who knows Russians will agree that they are only living up to their necessities in exacting the production of identifying papers. The empire is vast, it is inhabited by fierce and nomadic races, to rule whom by European methods is practically impossible. There are some exceptions to the rules, and mistakes have been made. But what state is there that has not committed political mistakes and even political crimes? In many ways Russians are like Englishmen, to whom they extend the warmest welcome. This is well known to wanderers over the globe like myself, who, as a British subject, have met in Russia with the deepest respect and courtesy from those who neither knew my estate nor my personality.

The Russian loves the open air and all sports in it. He detests violent political changes and anything that tends to upset an established order.

Home life in Russia is simple and more domestic than either in France, Germany, Spain or Italy. It is in many respects based on the same principles as in England. The upper class country-home home in Russia is exactly the same as in England—there is not the smallest difference. The Russian peasantry are in a primitive condition. Their wants are few, they live on vegetables chiefly, meat not being even seen from one year to the next. They are uneducated and personally I have never met one who could either read or write. Nevertheless they recite Pushkin and Russian translations of Byron (who is extremely popular in all Slavonic lands) in very much the same way as the Vedio inhabitant of India recited their epics.

They live in wooden huts, which, however, are never cold as the description would suggest, for the country is very wooded and landlords are not as bad as errant democrats would wish. Each Russian village has a head who is called the "Starosta," and who is the intermediary between its inhabitants and the "Barin" or the lord of the manor.

Except where violent socialists have got hold of them the peasants are loyal to their lords, whom they regard as a component part of that system they call "The Little Father" and that we know as the Tsar.

If this war brings, as it surely will, a better understanding between Britons and Russians, it will promote the progress of civilisation. For not the first time in history the two armies are fighting a common enemy and each has reason to respect the brilliant exploits of the other. When the war is over one can only hope that Englishmen of a globe-trotting disposition will not any longer avoid the most unique country in the West.

TURCO-PERSIAN COMMISSION.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK BY KURDS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 9.

The following details have been received of the recent attack on the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission on the 31st August:—A party of five British officers of the Commission went out partridge shooting close to Ashnok village, in the hills west of Urumieh, and at the suggestion of local villagers the party proceeded to a ravine about two miles from their camp, when they were attacked by about ten Kurds, who fired about thirty shots at them, some at a distance of fifty yards. A bullet struck Mr. Hubbard, Secretary of the Commission, passing through two fingers of his right hand and wounding him severely in the right thigh. There were no other casualties. The wound is progressing favourably. Six men implicated in the outrage have been arrested and are being sent under escort to Tabris. The motive for the attack is not yet clear, but it appears to have clearly been premeditated, and was apparently due to desire of one local faction to criminate another. The affair is of no political significance.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place next week between Major J. A. Strick, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, and Miss Iris Cammell.

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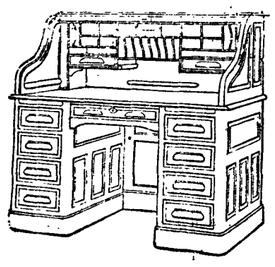

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BELGIUM IN WAR TIME

THE SACRIFICES OF A PEOPLE.

ASPECT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

As the science of modern military operations advances, so do the difficulties of war correspondents increase a hundredfold, wrote the special correspondent of "The Times" from Brussels on Aug. 10. However, after two long days which seem far more like a week, I have succeeded in getting to the front and returning safely. The military authorities are extraordinarily strict, but courteous and understanding. The major part of the trouble, and it amounts to a real danger, lies in the fact that certain legal and military powers have been vested in many members of the raw present stock who know but one fear—that their country will fall into the hands of the hated Germans.

Those of us who have only lived in Britain fortified by the wonderful engines of war that our battleships, are, and by the no less effective waters of the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Channel, cannot even guess at the state of mind of Continental nations at this moment, and particularly of the peace-loving, hard-working small ones, such as "brave little Belgium." Therefore, if there is much that the correspondent might on the spur of the moment condemn, there is equally much that he must admire in the actions of those stern Flemings out of whose vocabulary even a mere negative or affirmative must be drawn.

I will endeavour to outline my journey to the front, but it is manifestly impossible to place the movements of the many Belgian and French troops with whom I came into contact, or give definite directions. Every highway and byway is closely guarded, and in consequence of so many spies having been caught in such diverse disguises as Belgian officers' uniforms and priests' robes, the scrutiny has become much more severe. King Albert himself was hailed at Tervueren the other day on his way to headquarters at Louvain and summarily asked for his *laisser-passer*. Personally, I have 11 *laisser-Passer*, and to most a much-stamped photograph has been affixed.

DEFENDING THE HIGHWAYS.

In many quarters stout ropes of twisted barbed wire have been drawn across the highway, while the component parts of other road guards are lumbering farm wagons or felled trees. Where the Germans have been, or may be expected to come, a stick of dynamite in the splendidly metalled road has effected a barrier calculated to retard the progress of artillery for many hours, if not days. In fact, the hundred and one precautions taken by the Belgians point to the remarkable readiness with which the private populace have sacrificed their property for the good of the nation.

Except for the soldiers, it was almost impossible to think that the towns I passed through were in a state of siege. The atmosphere of Namur on Sunday, for example, was that of a *jour de fête;* Belgian, French, and British flags flying from every window, the children in white or other summer clothing, their hair gaily beribboned. In the villages the usual weekly services were taking place in the churches, but it was noticeable that the congregations for the most part were composed of women and children. All the able-bodied young men had gone to the colours, the older men were on service in the civil guard or on watch over the roads, bridges, and railways in the adjacent country districts. The women with whom I spoke were absolutely uncomplaining, and their "tout va bien pour la Belgique" betrayed a decided sense of pride and confidence.

But there was another and perhaps more affecting side to the picture. Belgium is a country than which none has more highly developed the science of agriculture, and it was a heartbreaking experience to pass field after field of corn and to realize that in a week or two all this potential richness will be turned into desolation; that is if the war continues, and there is at the moment little hope of the reapers being home for the harvest. And all the time the plaint is the same—"Wilhelm has done it."

One old man of 60 or 65 years I saw begin the harvest in a 10-acre field with a scythe. I marvelled at his earnestness, but felt chilled at heart in anticipating the uselessness of his efforts. The corn is long in seem, the cars exceptionally heavy in grain, but where in the ordinary run of events there ought to be peasants hard at work there are hidden solidiers and guns.

The poignant phrase stings my ears, "Guillaume en est la cause."

THE FRENCH IN BELGIUM.

In the short time since she called her sons to arms Belgium has effected a marvellous mobilization, and everything was in readiness when the French troops joined hands with the Belgians. French regiments of the line, the clean-cut, mobile "ecrevisses des ramparts," so dearly beloved of the Parisian, are entering Belgium in strong force. Their happy men and total lack of excitement filled me with confidence as to the ultimate result. The French soldiers struck me as being splendidly accoutred, and all wore the blue-grey *cache-nuque* depending from the kepi. This admirable sunshade is very much wanted at the moment, for the weather is very hot. In the picturesque phrase, "c'est comme le beau soleil d'Austerlitz."

Since the coming of the French the enemy have completely disappeared from the lower valley of the Meuse, and though shots were fired yesterday in Belgian Luxemburg it was no more than an affair of patrols. In fact, I was very much amused early this morning to observe fishermen quietly plying their rods in the Meuse, while Belgian and French troops were busily engaged on warlike works immediately around.

THE CAPTURED GERMANS.

Yesterday and to-day not a few German prisoners were brought in, and not one but who seemed pleased at the turn of things. The German idea in sending Uhlans so far from base appears extraordinary, for the most of those caught candidly admit they possess no knowledge of the country and that their appearance caused no more than passing excitement in the scattered villages and homesteads through which they rode. Practically all those brought in made no resistance, and spoke of having suffered the pangs of hunger for two or more days. Among such were two officers who surrounded in French territory.

At one point peasants informed the military that about a dozen German cavalry had occupied a farm in the neighbourhood of a French base, and I was present when the colonel sent out 20 merry *fantassins* in two commandeered motor-cars to bring them in.

Nothing could be better than the *élan* of the French troops and the stubborn determination of the Belgians, who are fraternising not only as brothers in arms, but as men of a like sentiment, charged with the same ideas as to the work it is necessary to accomplish for the benefit of the white race at large.

The news of the taking of Mulhausen was communicated to the troops in the field, and though there was little enthusiasm shown, signs of inward rejoicing were many. "Ah!" said a captain's orderly, who had been a clerk at the Bourse in Paris, and whose home is in the Boulevard Saint Jacques, near by my own old lodgings, "Voila, the empty corner of my heart filled at last."

In the highest spirits the French troops are marching forward, not for revenge, but as they believe for the right; and I could not refrain from thinking when I traversed the field of Waterloo this afternoon that it will not be a companion to the Crippled Eagle that will perpetuate the return of the French Army to Belgium after a hundred years.

SUSPICIOUS PEASANTS.

As showing how all the roads leading to the front are guarded, I may state that I was stopped during a journey of 70 kilometres no less than 52 times by police, civil guards, soldiers, and, last but not least, by peasants, These latter are armed with the most varied collection of guns, far more fearful and wonderful than any I have seen outside of a museum. Many carry in addition bayonets which certainly must have been picked up on the field of Waterloo. They shout in bad French and Flemish for any innocent voyager to stop, and swarm round your car with the firm conviction that you are a spy. Passports signed by the highest military and civil authorities in the country are often of no avail whatever, as I discovered to my cost last night, when I was under arrest for hours in a sequestered village.

Surrounded by an armed guard, carrying double-barrelled fowling pieces, rook rifles, and ancient carbines with sack triggers and rusty bores, a companion and myself were marched in a sort of triumphal procession to the Burgomaster. The office of the Burgomaster having been rendered invalid by the advent of martial law, this estimable old gentleman found it impossible to extricate us from our unenviable situation. After endless parleying the gendarme from an adjoining village some five miles away was sent for, and we were marched back to our car, followed by the whole village—men, women, and children. But a very long wait ended in our being set at liberty for the gendarme, a pronounced Anglophile who could glibly say "All right," found we were in possession of "the most distinguished papers he had ever seen."

Apart from such happenings the Belgians appear deeply grateful for the attitude England has taken up, and I have been warmly felicitated in different parts of the country. There is a true ring in their cry of "Vive la vieille Angleterre."

NAVSARI SENSATION.

GARDA COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAVSARI, Sept. 8.

After a protracted trial and three months after the perpetration of the alleged crime Rustomji Garda, the accused in the sensational Paroojan case, in which Lalloobhai Dayabhai Desai, of Paroojan, met his death, has been committed to take trial in the Sessions Court under Section 29C of the Baroda Penal Code, corresponding with Section 304, I. P. C.

The facts of the case are that on the 23rd May the accused Garda was on his way from Memtalao to Maroli station in a bullock cart. His cart collided with that of the deceased which came from the opposite direction, near Paroojan. Some altercation, it was alleged, took place between the accused and the deceased, during which the deceased fell from his cart shot dead. About a dozen witnesses were examined by the prosecution of whom three were eye-witnesses. One among them, the cartman of the accused deposed that no sooner the carts collided then did the gun placed on a tiffin basket go off spontaneously, the deceased being killed by a bullet. The other two eye-witnesses, aged 17 and 19, strongly corroborated each other in their story, how the accused Garda got engaged at the collison of the carts, how the accused delivered 3 or 4 blows to the deceased with the barrel end of his gun and not being satisfied with this chastisement how Garda deliberately aimed and fired at the deceased and how the deceased fell stone dead from his cart.

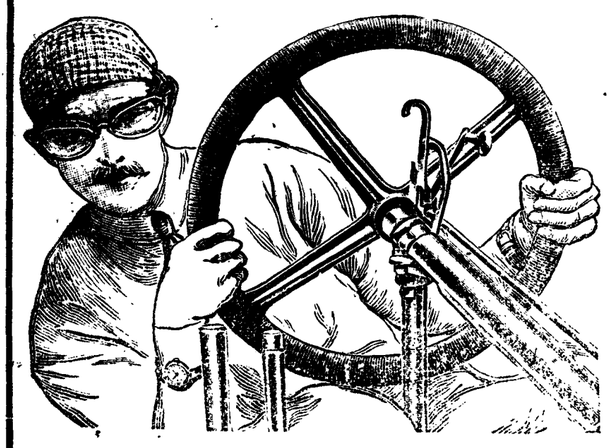
INDIA'S PAPER INDUSTRY.

PULP FROM FIR TREES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 8.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that an agreement has been entered into between the Secretary of State and Mr. T. J. Sullivan of Calcutta, whereby the latter has been granted a license to fell and utilise spruce and silver fir trees in the forest lands of the Kulu Forest Division, excluding the outer Seoraj forest, for the purpose of making wood pulp. The license will be for two years with power to renew for another year.



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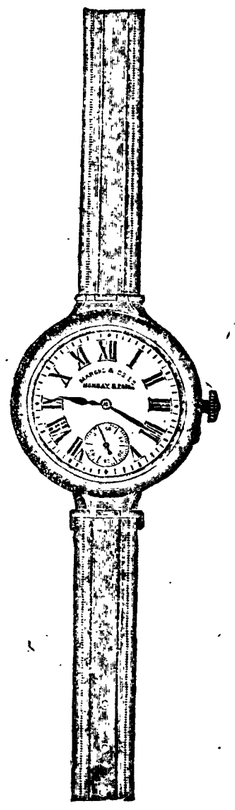

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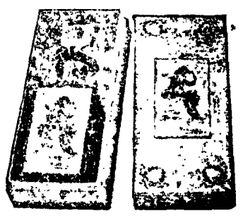

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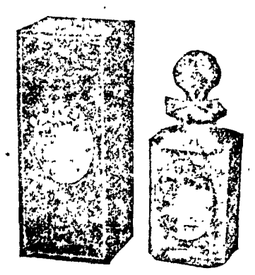

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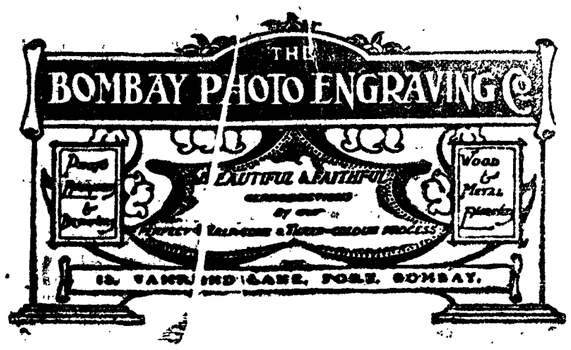

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OPPORTUNITY OF LIBERALISM.

EUROPEAN STATE-CRAFT OF MODERN TIMES.

The following article by Mr. H. G. Wells appears in "The Nation":—

The opportunity of Liberalism has come at last, an overwhelming opportunity. The age of militarism has rushed to its inevitable and yet surprising climax. The great soldier empire, made for war, which has dominated Europe for forty years has pulled itself up by the roots and flung itself into the struggle for which it was made. Whether it win or lose, it will never put itself back again. All Europe, following that lead, is a field for war. The good harvests stand neglected, the factories are idle, a thin, uncertain trickle of paper money replaces the chinking flow of commerce; whichever betide, defeat or deadlock, the capitalist-military civilization uproots itself and ends. The war may burn itself out more quickly than those who regard its immensity think, but the war itself is the mere smash of the thing. The reality is the uprooting, the incurable dislocation.

Trying to map and measure that dislocation is rather like one's first effort to think in sun's distances. It is to transfer one's mind to a new and overwhelming scale. Never did any time carry so swift a burthen of change as this time. It is manifest that in a year or so the world of men is going to alter more than it has altered in the last century and a half, more indeed than it ever altered before these last centuries since history began. Think of the mere geographical dislocation. There is scarcely a country in Europe that will not emerge from this struggle with entirely fresh frontiers, sovereign powers will vanish from the map, new sovereign powers will come. In the disorders that are upon us and of which this war itself is the mere preliminary phase in uniform, inevitably there must be social reconstruction. Who can doubt it? Who can doubt the break up of confidence and usage that is in progress? Plainly you can see famine coming—in France, in Germany, in Russia. Does anyone suppose that those sham efficient Germans have fully worked out the care and feeding of the madly distended hosts they have hurled at France? Does anyone dream that they have reckoned for a check and halt? Does anyone imagine their sanitary arrangements are perfect? There will be pestilence. And can one believe that whatever feats of financial fiction we contrive, *their* financial crash can be staved off, and that the bankers of Hamburg and Frankfort are likely to be shovelling gold next January in a still methodical world? The German State machine has probably already done all that it was ever made to do. It stands now exhausted amidst the turmoil of its consequences. Its mobilization arrangements are said to have been astonishingly complete. Ten million men for and against have been got into the field—with ammunition. Prussian Germany has carried out its arrangements and committed the business to Gott. German foresight has exhausted itself. If Gott fail Germany, I do not believe that Germany has the remotest idea what to do next. For the most part those millions will never get home any more. They will certainly never get back to their work again, because it will have disappeared.

UNDREAMT-OF INSTABILITIES.

When I think of European statecraft presently trying to put all these things back again I am reminded of a story of a friend, whose neighbour tried to cut his throat and then repented. He came round to her with a towel about his neck making peculiar noises. It was a distressing but illuminating experience for her. She was a plucky and resourceful woman, and she did her best. "There was such a lot of it," she said. "I hadn't an idea things were packed so tight in us." It is characteristic of such times as this—that much in the world, and, more particularly, much in the minds of men, much that has seemed as invincible as the mountains and as deeply rooted as the sea, magically loses its solidity, fades, changes, vanishes. When one looked at the map of Europe a month ago most of the lines of its frontiers seemed almost as stable as the coastlines. Now they waver under one's eyes. When one thought of the heritage of the Crown Prince of Germany, it seemed as fixed as a constellation, and now in a little while it may be worth as little as a bloody rag in the trenches of Liege. In little things as in great, one is suddenly confronted by undreamt-of instabilities. The Reform Club, which has been a cheerful and refreshing trickle of gold to me for years, now yields me reluctantly for my cheque two inartistic pound notes. My other club has ceased the kindly custom of cashing cheques altogether. One is glad that poor Bagehot did live to see this day. Each day now I marvel to wake and find I have still a banker. . . . And I perceive, too, that if presently my banker dissolved into the rest of this dissolving world—a thing I should have thought an unendurable calamity a month ago—shall laugh and go on. . . . Ideas that have ruled life as though they were divine truths are being chased and slaughtered in the streets. The rights of property, for example, the sturdy virtues of individualism, all toleration for the rewards of abstinence, vanished last week suddenly amidst the execrations of mankind upon a hurrying motor-car loaded with packages of sugar and flour. They bolted, leaving Socialism and Collectivism in possession. The State takes over flour mills and the food supply, not merely for military purposes, but for the general welfare of the community. The State controls the railways with a sudden complete disregard of shareholders. There is not even a letter to "The Times" to object. If the State sees fit to keep its hold upon these things for good, or loosens its hold only to improve its grip, I question if there is very much left in the minds of men, even after the more preliminary sweeping of the last two weeks, to dispute possession. Society as we knew it a year ago has indeed already broken up; it has lost all real cohesion; only the absence of any attraction elsewhere keeps us bunched together. We keep our relative positions because there nowhither to stampede. Dazed, astonished people fill the streets; and we talk of the national calm. The more intelligent men thrown out of their jobs make for the recruiting offices, because they have nothing else to do; we talk of the magnificent response to Lord Kitchener's appeal. Everybody is offering services. Everybody is looking for someone to tell him what to do. It is not organization; it is the first phase of dissolution.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NEW AGE.

I am not writing prophecies now, and I am not "displaying imagination." I am just running as hard as I can by the side of the marching facts, and pointing to them. Institutions and conventions crumble about us, and release to unprecedented power the two sorts of rebel that ordinary times suppress, will and ideas.

The character of the new age that must come out of the catastrophes of this epoch will be no mechanical consequence of inanimate forces. Will and ideas will take a large part in this *swirl*-ahead than they have even taken in any previous collapse. No doubt the mass of mankind will still pour along the channels of chance, but the desire for a new world of a definite character will be a force, and if it is multitudinously unanimous enough, it may even be a guiding force, in shaping the new time. The common man and base men are scared to docility. Rulers, pomposities, obstructives are suddenly apologetic, helpful, asking for help. This is a time of incalculable plasticity. For the men who know what they want, the moment has come. It is the supreme opportunity, the test or condemnation of constructive liberal thought in the world.

Now what does Liberalism mean to do? It has always been alleged against Liberalism that it is carpingly critical, disorganized, dispersed, impracticable, fractious, readier to "resign" and "rebel" than help. That is the common excuse of all modern autocrates, bureaucracies, and dogmatisms. Are they right? Is liberal thought in this world-crisis going to present the spectacle of a swarm of little wrangling men swept before the mindless bosom of brute accident, or shall we be able in this vast collapse or re-birth of the world, to produce and express ideas that will rule? Has it all been talk? Or has it been planning? Is the new world, in fact, to be shaped by the philosophers or by the Huns?

First, as to peace. Do Liberals realize that now is the time to plan the confederation and collective disarmament of Europe, now is the time to re-draw the map of Europe so that there may be no more rankling sores or unsatisfied national ambitions? Are the Liberals as a body going to cry "Peace! Peace!" and leave the questions alone, or are they going to take hold of them? If Liberalism throughout the world develops no plan of a pacified world until the diplomatists get to work, it will be too late. Peace may come to Europe this winter as swiftly and disastrously as the war.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

And next, as to social reconstruction. Do Liberals realize that the individualist capitalist system is helpless *now*? It may be picked up unresistingly. It is stunned. A new economic order may be improvised and probably will in some manner be improvised in the next two or three years. What are the intentions of Liberalism? What will be the contribution of Liberalism? One poor Liberal, I perceive, is possessed, to the exclusion of every other consideration, by the idea that we were not *legally* bound to fight for Belgium. A pretty point, but a petty one. Liberalism on the deeds of active men. Let us set about defining our intentions. Let us borrow a little from the rash vigor of the types that have contrived this disaster. Let us make a truce of our finer feelings and control our dissentient passions. Let us re-draw the map of Europe boldly as we mean it to be redrawn, and let us re-plan society, as we mean it to be reconstructed. Let us get to work while there is still a little time left to us. Or while our futile fine intelligences are busy, each with its particular exquisitely felt point, the Northcliffes and the diplomatists, the Welt-Politik whisperers, and the financiers, and militarists, the armaments interests, and the Cossack Tsar, terrified by the inevitable red dawn or leaderless social democracy, by the beginning of the stupendous stampede that will follow this great jar and displacement, will surely contrive some monstrous blundering settlement, and the latter state of this world will be worse than the former.

Now is the opportunity to do fundamental things that will otherwise not get done for hundreds of years. If Liberals throughout the world—and in this matter the Liberalism of America is a stupendous possibility—will insist upon a World Conference at the end of this conflict, if they refuse all partial settlements and merely European solutions, they may re-draw every frontier they choose, they may reduce a thousand chafing conflicts of race and language and government to a minimum, and set up a Peace League that will control the globe. The world will be ripe for it. And the world will be ripe, too, for the banishment of the private industry in armaments and all the vast corruption that entails from the earth for ever. It is possible now to make an end to Kruppism. It may never be possible again. Henceforth let us say weapons must be made by the State, and only by the State; there must be no more private profit in blood. That is the second great possibility for Liberalism, linked to the first. And, thirdly, we may turn our present social necessities to the most enduring social reorganization; with an absolute minimum of effort now, we may help to set going methods and machinery that will put the feeding and housing of the population and the administration of the land out of the reach of private greed and selfishness for ever.

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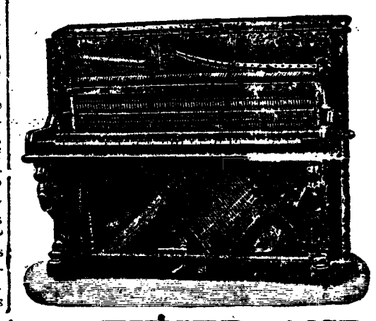

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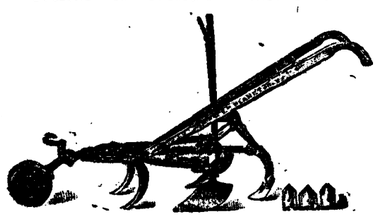

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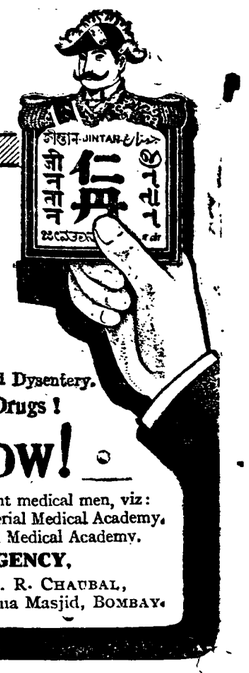

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